DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Military, Arms Industries Block Peace Moves [Bogachev, Surguchev] AA 1
PRAVDA on SDI Earnings [Karasev, 29 Aug] AA 5
Reagan 'Attacks' Attempt To Lower Military Budget AA 5
Further on Accord Reached at CDE Conference AA 5
Petrovskiy Remarks to Press AA 5
PRAVDA on Document's Importance [Grigoryev, 24 Sep] AA 7
Bogachev: Results 'Inspire Hope' AA 8
Mikhaylov, MBFR Delegation Arrive in Vienna AA 9

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Continuing Coverage of Shevardnadze UN Activities CC 1
Addresses General Assembly CC 1
Meets With Perez de Cuellar CC 10
Meets With UK's Howe CC 11
Meets Indonesian, Somali Ministers CC 11
Further Reaction to Reagan's UN Speech CC 12
Chernyshev Commentary CC 12
PRAVDA Report [Prozhogin, Sukhoy, 24 Sep] CC 13
Patsyuk Assessment CC 14
Representatives' Reaction [Sidoruk] CC 15
Gerasimov Holds Press Conference at UN CC 16
Commentary Examines U.S. 'Attacks' on UN [Shabayev] CC 16
Soldatov Cites Adamishin on UN Namibia Debate [IZVESTIYA 20 Sep] CC 17

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Precedents Cited for Daniloff, UN 'Obstacles' [Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 20 Sep] A 1
APN Journalist Examines Charge Against Daniloff [Antonov in Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 15 Sep] A 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Denounces U.S. Stance on Libya [Vinogradov, 7 Sep] A 4
U.S. House Approves Anti-Angolan Operations A 7
Agricultural Cooperation Discussed in Canada A 7

CHINA

Titarenko on Significance of Eighth CPC Congress [PRAVDA 18 Sep] B 1

Reform of Labor Organization Provisions Planned B 3
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 14 Sep]
Shanghai Imposes Tax To Deter Obsolescence B 4
[Savenkov in IZVESTIYA 10 Sep]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Paper on Background of Kimpo Airport Bombing C 1
[Mitin in SOVETSKIY SPORT 17 Sep]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Marks DPRK Anniversary C 2
[Matveyev, 7 Sep]
Moscow Ceremonies Note DPRK Anniversary C 3
DPRK Military Official on Army Construction Work C 4
Japanese-U.S. Naval Maneuvers Begin Near Honshu C 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Reportage on New Zealand Trade Delegation Visit E 1
Kamentsev, Moore Hold Talks E 1
Discuss Trade With Aristov E 1
Commerce, Industry Talks E 1
Barabeychik Interviews Moore E 2
Socialist Media Officials Open Talks in SRV E 3
New Philippines Envoy Presents Credentials E 4
[IZVESTIYA 6 Sep]

EASTERN EUROPE

Aliyev, Others Attend Bulgarian Cultural Event F 1
Loginov Delegation Holds Consultations in Sofia F 1
[IZVESTIYA 20 Sep]
Yeltsin, Berlin Party Leaders Confer 18 Sep F 1
[IZVESTIYA 20 Sep]
Czechoslovakia's Husak Receives Silayev F 2
[IZVESTIYA 20 Sep]
Solomentsev Leads CPSU Delegation to Budapest F 2
Discussions With Gyenes F 2
Baranya County Tour F 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Kharkov: Israeli Troops Mass on Lebanon Border H 1
'New Signifcance' Seen in Iranian Energy Ties H 1
Desire for Better Ties Noted on Saudi Anniversary H 2
Kuwaiti Under Secretary, Delegation Arrive 22 Sep H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Gromyko, Dobrynin Welcome Madagascar President J 1
Gromyko Opens Talks J 1
Gromyko Holds 'Comradely' Talks With Angolans J 1
[IZVESTIYA 20 Sep]
'Secret' U.S. Aircraft Sale to South Africa Claimed [Ryasova] J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

"Anti-Imperialist' Forum Opens in Managua [Trushin] K 1
Cuban Party Delegation Visits 10-21 Sep K 1
[PRAVDA 22 Sep]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Mikhail Gorbachev Returns to Moscow 20 Sep R 1
Resolution Issued on Foreign Economic Ties R 1
[PRAVDA 24 Sep]
Details of Food Trade Crime Ring Disclosed R 4
[Kashevnik in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 Sep]
Azerbaijan CP Polls Public on Unearned Income R 9
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 22 Aug]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Zaykov Addresses Meeting on Capital Construction S 1
Successes of Mining Collectives Reported S 1
Capital Construction Tasks, Program Examined S 2
[IZVESTIYA 21 Sep]
Briefs: Sea Canal Reconstruction S 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS
Agricultural Developments for 23 Sep Reported T 1

U.S. MILITARY, ARMS INDUSTRIES BLOCK PEACE MOVES

LD231902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 23 Sep 86

["Conversation" on the theme "Under the Pressure of the Military-Industrial Complex" between Vladimir Ivanovich Bogachev, TASS military affairs observer, and Igor Surguchev, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator]

[Text] [Surguchev] The emergence of nuclear weapons, first of all in the United States and in other countries of the world, created an unprecedented threat to the very existence of human civilization, and posed in an entirely different way the problem of guaranteeing the security of individual states. Vladimir Ivanovich, to what degree must these realities of the nuclear age be considered in the foreign policy activity and military strategy of states?

[Bogachev] The situation here has indeed changed radically. Some 45 or 50 years ago, within the living memory of the present older generation, the ancient Romans' thesis, if you want peace prepare for war, might have seemed acceptable and even wise. Now, it has a sinister, concealed meaning: If you want peace, prepare for nuclear catastrophe. Under current conditions, not only nuclear war, but also preparations for it can bring no political gain to any of the sides. Furthermore, preparations for war and the arms race with every day, with every hour, increase the risk of the total destruction of human civilization. Diplomacy without weapons is like an orchestra without musical instruments, King Frederick II, the idol of the Prussian militarists, once said. In times of yore, perhaps superiority in arms really did help to achieve the goals of the diplomats from aggressive countries. Today, this kind of exhortation is hopelessly outdated. Inherent in nuclear weapons is death, the capability of wiping the entire human race from the face of the earth. The question is not whether one of us wins or loses in a nuclear war, but whether we can survive together, or together will perish.

As for military strategy, its importance has not diminished, although its tasks should also correspond to the realities of the nuclear age. The Soviet military doctrine is purely defensive in character: It takes as its point of departure that a potential aggressor should be aware that in case of an attack against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, crushing retribution will inevitably follow. We will never sacrifice our security interests.

The main thing is that equal and reliable security is currently guaranteed not by an infinitely high level of strategic balance, but by an infinitely low level.

[Surguchev] In one of his speeches, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev even said that the Soviet Union does not have the least interest in whether the United States feels itself less secure. From the position of the old, accustomed logic on guaranteeing security, this has a paradoxical ring, does it not?

[Bogachev] Indeed, the onset of the nuclear age has actually exacerbated the problem of international security. At the same time, it demands new approaches and new solutions. The loftiest wisdom of state leaders consists not in being concerned exclusively with their own security; the loftiest wisdom consists in bringing about a situation in which all sides feel themselves to be equally secure. Under current conditions, the violation of parity and the strategic balance is equally dangerous for all sides. Inequality in military might engenders fear and alarm and unpredictability in policy. It can also give rise to a hasty and unjustified response to actions from the other side, and to destabilization, when a few hotheads might be tempted to press the nuclear button.

It is the task of all countries, without exception, to do everything possible to prevent the possibility of a dangerous destabilization of the situation.

A situation which might have seemed paradoxical 45 or 50 years ago has not arisen: The interests of each of the sides require that they should take care not to lag behind militarily -- this task remains -- but that they should also take care not to get too far ahead themselves in terms of weapons system of mass defeat [porazheniye], and especially means of inflicting a first strike. Unfortunately the United States does not acknowledge this. As the CPSU Central Committee Political Report at the 27th CPSU Congress points out, the Soviet Union does not seek greater security, but will not settle for less.

This aim is manifestation of the Soviet Union's fundamentally new approach to issues of war and peace and its fresh way of looking at the way to ensure security in the nuclear age. Ensuring security is more and more becoming a political task. It can be resolved by political means, first and foremost by the limitation and reduction of weapons, by way of negotiations. And the Soviet Union is working in this vein. The Soviet program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the end of this century is the clearest example of this genuinely new approach toward issues of war and peace. In this action, the USSR has shown readiness to rise above national egoism, tactical calculations, disputes and dissension, which are of worthless significance compared with the main values of peace and reliable prospects for the future.

The Soviet Union has come forward with a specific program of nuclear disarmament calculated for a precise time period. Acceptance of the Soviet proposals by the Western states would enable mankind to gradually be freed from nuclear weapons over the course of the next 15 years, without the principles of equality and equal security being violated.

The Soviet Union has also undertaken a number of unilateral restrictive actions in the military sphere aimed at acting as an example for the positions of other countries. First, this relates to the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. It is no accident that the problem of stopping nuclear tests is the touchstone, the litmus paper by which one can quite accurately judge the position of this or that state, on a wide range of issues relating to ensuring international security. However, up to now, all tests to find good will on the part of Washington on this issue have proved negative.

[Surguchev] And yet the seventies showed that in spite of the differences in the socioeconomic systems, the USSR and United States can reach mutually acceptable solutions on wide range of problems relating to reducing the threat of nuclear war. What conditioned the reaching of such agreements?

[Bogachev] The Soviet Union never cherished any illusions about the pacifism of the U.S. Administration under Nixon or Carter, when we managed to reach very effective accords on reducing the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. The fact is, after the Soviet Union attained strategic parity with the United States at the end of the sixties and beginning of the seventies, Washington started to understand that any military adventure held the threat of catastrophic consequences for the United States. In spite of all the differences between the sides in the approach to the problems of war and peace, which were conditioned by the differing socioeconomic systems, a certain common ground emerged in their positions.

For instance, in the seventies, even the then leaders of the United States -- one must give them their due -- understood the danger of also destabilizing the military political situation for the Soviet Union. It was precisely the Soviet side's readiness for a tireless search for mutually acceptable solutions as well as a certain identity of views on the nature of war in modern conditions, that made it possible in the seventies to reach important Soviet-U.S. agreements such as the 1972 treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems, the 1972 and 1979 treaties on strategic arms limitation, and other accords.

[Surguchev] In the eighties, Vladimir Ivanovich, the situation, however, changed somewhat abruptly.

[Bogachev] Yes, the Reagan administration which came to power in the United States in 1981, just like a bull in a china shop, started to mindlessly smash the Soviet-U.S. agreements previously reached. The signed but not ratified treaties on limiting underground nuclear weapons tests, and on nuclear tests for peaceful purposes, fell victim to the Reagan administration's militarist course. In May 1986, President Reagan declared the SALT-II Treaty to be moribund. Since March 1983, the current administration has been working to undermine the exceptionally important agreement on limiting antimissile defense systems. The United States broke off the negotiations on a total and universal ban on testing nuclear weapons, on antisatellite weapons, on the nonmilitarization of the Indian Ocean, on arms trading, as well as on a number of other talks.

[Surguchev] All this, evidently, is the result of the fact that in the seventies the U.S. military-industrial complex felt its interests to be particularly threatened.

[Bogachev] Yes, that is in fact the case. It is precisely for this reason that at the Republican Party convention in 1980, the bosses of the military-industrial complex included in the party platform the demand for the United States to attain military superiority. After Reagan's victory in the elections, U.S. spending on war preparations rose to an unprecedented level. The current U.S. Administration manifested a complete disregard for the dangers of destabilizing the military political situation and deployed [razmestit] U.S. medium-range missiles on the very threshold of the socialist countries. The time taken by these missiles to reach important targets in the USSR and other countries of the socialist community is 8 to 12 minutes. This means that in critical situations, vitally important decisions must be made within minutes. The danger of an accidental war has increased sharply as a result of faults in computers and means of communication.

The U.S. Administration has augmented its dangerous concept of a limited nuclear war in Europe by its insane plans for star wars. The Pentagon is pressing ahead with preparations for nuclear war at a considerable distance from U.S. territory. A limited nuclear war for Europe, an antimissile defense umbrella for the territory of the aggressor -- such is the sinister meaning of Washington's current military strategy.

Now, when the Soviet peace initiatives have opened up a realistic prospect for disarmament, the tragedy of the situation consists of the fact that the main obstacle in the way to attaining these historic goals is a comparatively small but influential group of people represented by the bosses of the military-industrial complex. The merchants of death are ready to sacrifice the future of mankind itself for ready money. Unfortunately, one must conclude that the current U.S. Administration is under the thumb of these circles.

Is it not time that the White House made a realistic assessment of the dangerous situation that has come about in the world; and started to limit the appetites of the military-industrial complex and, in conjuction with other countries, set about removing the nuclear threat which is hanging over mankind?

[Surguchev] What aims is the present U.S. Administration pursuing in whipping up tension in international relations, in stepping up the arms race, and in breaking off previously reached agreements on reducing the danger of nuclear war?

[Bogachev] The first task the Reagan administration poses for itself is to give the big monopolies the opportunity to make a fat profit out of the means of destroying people. Indeed, Reagan's star wars program, for instance, promises the United States monopolists truly unprecedented profits. It is these monopolies that are the generators of the military hysteria in the United States. Reagan is even prepared, for the sake of the monopolists' interests, to swagger on the edge of the nuclear abyss.

The second goal is to attain military superiority in order to free its hands for widespread economic, political and military expansion throughout the world. Washington fully understands that the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are currently at the chief bulwark of the independence of the peoples and the chief obstacle in the way of U.S. neoglobalism. For the present, Washington intends to fight socialism mainly through blackmail and threats.

Washington's third goal is to bleed the Soviet Union white by the arms race, undermine its economy and achieve the possibility of dictating Washington's conditions to the socialist countries, and, that means, to the countries of the entire world.

All three of these goals are closely interlinked; the possibility of achieving them, however, is far from equal. it is entirely possible that the current U.S. Administration really will manage, at the cost of the American taxpayers, to allow the sharks of the military business to make fat profits out of the arms race. Accomplishment of this aim depends in the first place on the correlation of political forces within the United States. Attaining military superiority over our country, for instance, is unrealistic. In any event, the Soviet Union has at its disposal sufficient human, economic, and scientific potential to maintain strategic parity with the United States. The U.S. militarists' hope of wearing out the Soviet Union economically through the arms race is equally illusory. The Soviet leaders have on more than one occasion stressed that our country will spend for military purposes exactly as much as is absolutely necessary for our security -- and not a ruble more. The Soviet Union will be able to give a worthy response to the U.S. plans for star wars and to the preparation of means of limited nuclear war and other military preparations by the United States. We will act in several directions at once: on the diplomatic front, the military front, the political and propaganda fronts, but first and foremost, on the economic front.

[Surguchev] Yes, Vladimir Ivanovich, the contribution of every Soviet person to enhancing the efficiency of the economy, stepping up acceleration, and further improving management will at the same time be the best contribution in the struggle for peace on earth and for the security and happiness of present and future generations on our planet.

PRAVDA on SDI Earnings

PM221557 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 August, First Edition, carries on page 4, under the headline "Hypnotized by Dollars," a 1,600-word article by Candidate of Economic Sciences N. Karasev on the U.S. military-industrial complex' interest in promoting the "star wars" program. Noting that 85 percent of Lockheed's turnover, for instance, is made up of military orders, Karasev states that "for big business, talks with the Soviet Union on SDI are as absurd as discussing the question of blowing up Wall Street." He claims that in the last 2 years alone the "military monopolies" have earned $4.1 billion from laboratory research on SDI and that this is one reason for the U.S. leadership's "stubborn refusal" to join a test ban. Even the Challenger catastrophe has been exploited, he claims, to push for the "creation of a new type of giant rocket." In conclusion Karasev states that the interests of the military-industrial complex are not the same thing as the "interests and goals of the American people and the genuinely national interests of that great country."

REAGAN 'ATTACKS' ATTEMPT TO LOWER MILITARY BUDGET

LD232256 Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 24 TASS -- President Reagan has attacked the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress for its attempts to reduce the U.S. military budget for the coming fiscal year.

Speaking Tuesday before "supporters of the administration's defense policies", Reagan delivered especially stinging attacks on the congressmen for such legislative initiatives as the ban on the testing of anti-satellite weapon system and on starting the production of a new generation of chemical weapons, the attempt to reduce allocations for the "star wars" program, the support for provisions of the SALT-2 and the proposal to limit underground nuclear tests. The President tried to convince the audience that these measures were allegedly detrimental to the national security of the United States and could even hamper progress at the Soviet-American arms control talks.

Reagan again said in his speech that he refused to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions.

FURTHER ON ACCORD REACHED AT CDE CONFERENCE

Petrovskiy Remarks to Press

LD231259 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 23 Sep (TASS) -- V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, has given a press conference at the USSR's Permanent Mission at the United Nations devoted to the results of the Stockholm Confernce on Confidence-Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe.

This conference, he stated, has been an extension and convincing confirmation of the viability of the all-European process that was started in Helsinki a little over 10 years ago.

The practical importance of the Stockholm accords lies in the fact that a package of political and military-technical measures has been agreed for reducing the risk of war in Europe and for strengthening security and confidence between those participating in the agreements that have been reached. The final document not only obligates participant states to respect and implement the principle of the non-use of the threat of force, but stresses no considerations can justify resorting to the threat of force or to the use of force in violation of this principle. Accords have been achieved concerning advance notification of specific types of military activity, starting from a level of at least 13,000 men for land forces and 300 tanks, and also concerning the annual exchange of plans for such military activity and its observation. Each participant state has the right to carry out inspections on the territory of any other participant state within the area of application of the measures for strengthening confidence and security.

Essentially what we are talking about is the first major agreement in the military and political field since the time of the signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. A foundation has been laid for new agreements, including agreements on a substantial reduction in troops and weapons in Europe, as proposed by the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

For its part the Soviet Union has done everything to encourage a positive outcome for the Stockholm Conference. Guided by the statement made 15 January by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet side has made energetic new efforts to find solutions to the very important problems under discussion there. As a result of the USSR initiative, the issue of the non-use of force has received further development. In accordance with what we have proposed, solutions have been found in areas concerning the exchange of plans for military activity, the levels of such activity liable to notification, and the carrying out of on-site inspections.

In Stockholm the Soviet Union has implemented in practice its new approach to issues of monitoring, having confirmed that today the problem of monitoring as such does not exist where there really is a serious intention to seek mutually acceptable solutions leading to the lessening and the removal of the military danger.

A weighty contribution to the achievement of the accord has been made by all the socialist countries. Each one has more than once made specific proposals that have made possible the solution of some particular major problem. At all stages -- including the sharp turning-points -- a large constructive role has been played by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries. Success in Stockholm would have been unthinkable without the efforts made in return by all participants, including the Western countries that are NATO members.

Meetings and talks at summit level, and in particular the exchange of opinions between the leaders of the USSR and France, were of great importance for ensuring interaction between the socialist countries and the Western countries and for the achievement of results in Stockholm.

A great role was also played by talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR, Britain, Italy, the FRG and other European countries.

Questions concerning the achievement of agreement in Stockholm were discussed at the recent meeting between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and G. Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. We see in what took place at the conference a concrete example of the implementation of accords reached at summit level. This is a good indicator of the fact that Soviet-U.S. relations can and must be built not on a foundation of words, but on a foundation of practical deeds.

The significance of the successful completion of the Stockholm Conference goes far beyond the bounds of the European Continent and will undoubtedly have a favorable influence upon all international relations. it is good that this event coincides with the UN General Assembly session, the most representative gathering of states which has on its agenda questions concerning the strengthening of security and confidence in the world as a whole and in individual regions of the world; and also the limitation of weapons, and disarmament.

The successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference shows that in the current tense international atmosphere, too, it is possible to find mutually acceptable solutions to complex issues on a basis of goodwill and willingness to cooperate and compromise. The lesson of Stockholm says convincingly that the path toward security lies not through refusal to reach agreements, but on the contrary -- through the strengthening of accords that are already in existence and through reaching new ones. Without agreements there cannot be a strong and stable structure of international relations, either on a regional or on a global scale.

In the success of Stockholm we see the emergence of new political thinking corresponding to the realities of the nuclear and space age and of the mutually interdependent world in which we live. The need for thinking of this kind was stressed with the utmost force by the 27th CPSU Congress: The Soviet Union is guided by it in its actions and initiatives, a real manifestation of which is the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the conviction that the Stockholm Conference is capable of serving as a powerful new impulse for joint efforts by all states in creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security, as is proposed in the joint initiative the socialist countries submitted at the current session of the United Nations. Practical and effective actions are needed to reach agreements on preventing an arms race in space and ending the arms race on earth. The Soviet Union is willing to participate energetically in working out constructive accords upon the example of the Stockholm accord both in Europe and on a global basis, in all areas of strengthening universal security.

PRAVDA on Document's Importance

PM231551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Text] In our difficult time, when good international news is a rarity, Stockholm cannot fail to be gratifying. The success of the first stage of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which has just ended there, is obvious. The final document laid down accords encompassing the political and military spheres. [paragraph continues]

No movement for the better had been observed in the latter sphere for many years. A real summer swallow in the autumn days of September!

The world reaction to Stockholm has mainly been approving (apart from that in the Pentagon). Certain Western commentators are even talking about the "start of a new era of 'bridge-building' between East and West." Perhaps it is still not worth rushing too far ahead. However, these responses are in themselves remarkable: They reaffirm the mood of most people and the peoples' strengthening desire to move toward practical problem-solving. And in this sense the Stockholm accords are by no means a "consolation prize" but an event of truly great significance.

Take the accord on the nonuse of force in international relations. Need it be shown how important such a political condition is for Europe, where so many weapons have been accumulated and where major armies confront each other. But no less substantive are the complementary measures worked out in Stockholm on confidence- and security-building in the military sphere. When they come into force 1 January 1987 we can hope for a reduction in suspicion and a lessening of the risk of armed conflict on the continent. We would also cite the agreed measures for verifying [kontrol] the observance of the accords, including on-site inspections [inspektsii]. This necessasry component in the agreement also effectively serves to strengthen trust [doveriye], of which there is currently a large shortage in international relations.

The Stockholm accords visibly continue the Helsinki process, which has considerable reserves. Europe is again setting a useful example for the rest of the world too. The practical results of the Stockholm conference may well be of service in building a comprehensive international security system, for instance.

But now thoughts turn primarily to the unique Stockholm lesson. Everyone knows work there was difficult and the international situation in which the conference was held is extremely tense. The line of confrontation -- intimately related to the gamble on the arms race -- in the policy of certain participants had seemingly put insuperable obstacles in the way of agreement. And yet ways were found in Stockholm of unraveling objectively complex questions. This means we must continue to learn to reach compromises and arrive at agreements. It means it is possible to solve the problems of safeguarding peace if sides show goodwill and realism.

This is probably the most important "lesson" of Stockholm for the immediate future. Even peace in Europe requires further serious efforts, and all mankind faces the key task of ending the arms race on earth and preventing one in space.

Bogachev: Results 'Inspire Hope'

LD231440 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The world public has received with satisfaction the news about the successful completion of the first stage of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

President Francois Mitterrand of France stated that the adoption of the final document of the conference in Stockholm was illustrative of the fact that the victory by the forces of patience and trust over mistrust was possible.

Politicians and public figures in a number of countries and mass media emphasize that the mutually acceptable solutions reached at the conference will contribute towards improving the climate in East-West relations itself.

The results of the forum in Stockholm involving 3 European countries and also the United States and Canada can be described with confidence as the ones that inspire hope. The final document of the conference has become the result of a reasonable compromise which was possible due to the tireless efforts by the countries of the socialist community, the neutral and non-aligned states, all participants in the conference who displayed political realism and the sense of responsibility for the destinies of the European nations.

It should be noted, however, that influential circles in the United Staes who saw their key task in the last six years in undercutting existing agreements on reducing the risk of a nuclear was received the accord on confidence- and security-building measures as their own defeat.

United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated that he did not consider the agreement reached as usual. He even deemed it appropriate to describe the attitude towards the Stockholm decisions by the United States President himself.

Weinberger contends that Reagan was interested in the very fact of the document signed and not in it content.

An international agreement was reached in Stockholm, the first one in the last six years, on concrete restrictions on the military activity, to which the United States Administration agreed. The conference has demonstrated that even given the existing differences in the approaches to the problems of war and peace, the sides can and should find mutually acceptable solutions.

One would like to hope that the successful completion of the first stage of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe will mark the long-awaited turn in the United States foreign policy from scuttling earlier reached agreements on scaling down the risk of a nuclear war with due regard for the security of all parties, with account of the realities of the current age.

MIKHAYLOV, MBFR DELEGATION ARRIVE IN VIENNA

LD231224 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 23 TASS -- A Soviet delegation arrived here today to participate in another round of the talks on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The delegation is headed by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Valerian Mikhaylov.

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF SHEVARDNADZE UN ACTIVITIES

Addresses General Assembly

LD232332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1616 GMT 23 Sep 86

["Statement by Eduard A. Shevardnadze at the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York September 23 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, made a statement today at the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly. He said:

Mr President, distinguished guests;

As we come to this high rostrum, we speak of our perception of the world. In this way, collective efforts produce a picture of present-day international realities. How do we see that picture today? At first glance, the period since the previous session of the General Assembly has not added bright colors to the panorama of our time. It has been marked by a number of factors which have aggravated old concerns. The arms race has not been halted; it is going ahead in a steep spiral. The danger of the arms race spreading to outer space has become more real. Dangerous hotbeds of armed conflict persist. Misery and poverty in many parts of the world are becoming more acute.

All this being so, we nevertheless believe that the International Year of Peace will go down in history with something more than just its symbols of peace. Let me draw your attention to the trends which enable us to speak of glimmers of light on the world's horizon. They should be seen by every one of us, for it strengthens the resolve to act even more vigorously. They should be seen by all peoples, who are tired of bearing the burden of fears and anxieties. They should be seen by the world, which is becoming an increasingly interrelated and indivisible whole and which might no longer withstand strains and destructions.

Hope awakens optimism. In the words of Mikhail Gorbachev, "Everywhere in the world there is a growing conviction in the minds of the people and in the political and public circles widely differing in their orientation and outlook that at stake is the survival of humanity and that the time has come for decisive and responsible action."

We see the glimmer of light in the fact that at the time crucial for mankind the people and an increasing number of governments are becoming aware of the need to adopt a new way of thinking in line with the realities of the nuclear and space age. The time is coming when considerations of groups, blocs or ideologies are beginning to give way to the understanding that peace is a supreme value. Only if peace is translated from declarations into practical action is there a chance for survival. The changing way of thinking is bringing this truth to the foreground. Groups of countries, the Nonaligned Movement, political parties, public organizations and anti-nuclear forces are putting forward promising ideas for ending the nuclear deadlock. A favourable background is emerging for developing a dialogue.

An exception to this trend is the policy pursued by the imperialist forces. This contrast, however, only emphasizes the general will for action, for concrete practical deeds.

It is becoming a practical reality that vast territories are being declared zones free from nuclear weapons. Democratic majorities decide on that through democratic procedures. Political leaders claiming that they are committed to democracy should become aware of the contradiction between their behavior and declared principles. Instead of building up and counting warheads, they should be counting the votes of those who call for the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

Unfortunately, in some countries the institutions of democracy are superseded by the immoral arithmetic of military superiority. But it is an indisputable fact that the call for action is no longer a voice crying in the wilderness. On the contrary, even in the wilderness of the Nevada desert calls are being heard for an end to nuclear testing. The Nevada explosions are now registered not only by us but also by U.S. scientists with their instruments installed near the Soviet city of Semipalatinsk. At the same time not a single seismograph in the world is registering nuclear explosions on our territory — not because of any loss of the instruments' sensitivity, but because of the Soviet Union responsiveness to the will of the world community.

In pursuing the foreign policy course proclaimed by the 27th CPSU Congress our country is taking specific, practical steps. Among them, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions is one of the most substantial. This is precisely the kind of action that proves the sincerity of our intentions and the seriousness of our concern for the future of the world. For over a year now there has been silence at Soviet test sites. Listen to it, it is very eloquent. If that silence were matched by silence at U.S. test sites, too, this would tell mankind better than any words that real movement is starting toward realizing the idea of a nuclear-free world.

Halting the tests means preventing the emergence of new types of nuclear weapons, blocking the way to the development of nuclear space weapons. We urge the United States to join us in this forward movement instead of asking us to go back to carrying out explosions, as it proposed here yesterday. A bilateral moratorium, followed by a multilateral one, is one of the most important links in a series of steps leading toward a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

Determined to make it a reality, the Soviet Union together with other socialist states has submitted for your consideration proposals to that effect. We are convinced that such a system encompassing the political, military, economic and humanitarian areas is in the interests of all states and peoples. The sponsors of the proposal do not claim to have discovered a hitherto unknown political "continent". If there are any blank areas today, they exist mainly in the sphere of concrete, practical deeds. Giving an impulse to and clearing the way for such deeds would be the greatest discovery. The proposed fundamental elements of security are in harmony with the principles of the UN Charter and are designed to facilitate their implementation in the specific conditions of our time. In this respect we are looking forward to a most democratic and constructive debate, to collective creative efforts of all countries.

The idea of comprehensive security implies above all material guarantees of peace, political and international legal safeguards and the establishment of principles of civilized and respectful relations among states. A safe world is a world of law and order, in which there is strict compliance with the UN Charter and respect for all rules of international law, for human rights and freedoms. Our initiative contains an answer to the question of what should be done to save life on earth.

As we speak of this, the scenes of abandoned villages in the zone near the Chernobyl AES power plant stand before our eyes. For us, that accident has meant more than grief over our losses and compassion for its victims. It has heightened our concern for the future of the earth. Chernobyl was a tragic error of man working with peaceful atom. When the atoms of war are involved, there is certainly no guarantee against error. With 50,000 nuclear weapons existing in the world, we are living on borrowed time and nobody knows when the time will run out.

So what should be done? Should the game of nuclear roulette continue? But even now it is clear that sooner or later it could push us to collective suicide. There is only one way out while there is still time, before it is too late, to stop playing for insane stakes with no prospect of winning for anybody, to end once and for all this fateful deadly nuclear gambling.

The international community, the sole sovereign master of its destiny, is capable of doing this. No single nuclear power has the right to take decisions for all. The USSR forswears such a right. In is historic statement of January 15 the Soviet leader proposes a different way -- scrapping all nuclear weapons. Here again, practice stands as the criterion. Political responsibility is the opposite of political arrogance. The problem of nuclear testing puts in sharp focus those two mutually exclusive approaches.

There are other facts as well. Look at what happened to the SALT I and SALT II treaties. They are being torn into shreds only because they allow no room for equipping the 131st bomber with cruise missiles. A total of 1,500 such missiles seemed not to be enough, so it was decided that twenty more were necessary.

The judgment of history is merciless in its verdicts. If political leaders fail to take timely and responsible decisions, history will not forgive it. History is giving us a chance for laying the foundations of a lasting peace. Of course, this is not a matter of passing yet another resolution. The United Nations must establish a system of values which gives the highest priority to practical actions. Let me emphasize that this is being staged by a nuclear power. We did not seek to acquire nuclear weapons but ever since the time when we were compelled to develop them we have always been looking for ways to limit, reduce and eliminate them. Although we are not last among the members in the "nuclear club" we propose that it be disbanded. Let there be no mistake -- we are as proud a nation as any other. But we associate the prestige and dignity of a great power with equivalent security for all.

We are motivated by a sense of responsibility both to our own people and to other peoples. That is why we are willing to accept reasonable compromises and make realistic concessions in proposing reductions in strategic offensive arms and medium-range missiles. This reflects the new approach to the realities of the nuclear and space age outlined most fully and comprehensively in Mikhail Gorbachev's report to he 27th Congress.

The sincerity of our intentions and the integrity of our position are on a par with our resolve to put an end to the dangerous drift of world affairs. We are putting so much emphasis on the renunciation of nuclear weapon tests because this is the touchstone of the sincerity declarations.

Yesterday we heard the U.S. President's statement. It is regrettable that the rostrum of the UN General Assembly was used in such a way. To respond point by point to that speech presents no problem. However, to enter into polemics would be to show a lack of respect for our audience. The subject under discussion is too serious to turn it into a grindstone for sharpening political wit. Time is too precious to spend it on refuting misconceptions and prejudices that distort reality and the fact.

Still, there is a need to address one key point, for it is of fundamental importance. I am referring to the attempt to provide a philosophic rationale for the assertion that new sophisticated technology of war is capable of reliably ensuring security. It is precisely such "philosophy" that caused the tidal wave of armaments, which has been growing year after year and is now threatening to crush the earth. There is but one path to security -- to destroy existing weapons instead of replacing them with new ones. The technology of destruction must not be allowed to determine policy. One can imagine the sigh of relief that people would heave on hearing that in this year of peace the United States, too, has decided to stop nuclear testing. This is what they had been expecting from the U.S. President.

I have been authorized to state that the Soviet Union is prepared to sign at any time and in any place a treaty on a total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. We are prepared to do so here at the United Nations, so that the entire world community could become part of this great act and a turning point in history is marked as a sign of respect for its will. Words not matched by deeds are a false value. But words supported by deeds are a country's gold reserve.

We urge those who make verbal pronouncements in favor of eliminating nuclear weapons to follow this up with practical deeds. Otherwise, whatever they say of the inhumanity of nuclear weapons is no more than a rhetorical mirage behind which there looms an altogether different policy.

Its proponents have a favorable argument, which is verification. But that argument increasingly resembles a worn-out curtain. Broadly speaking, there is no longer any problem of verification. Convinced that there is no trust without verification, the Soviet Union is open to any form or method of verification.

In our view, the summit conference of the nonaligned states in Harare has made very valuable recommendations in this respect. The United Nations could support the proposals of the Delhi Six -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden -- on monitoring compliance with the obligation not to carry out nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union will accept recommendations formulated under UN auspices. We agree with those states which believe that the question of whether mankind will live in a nuclear or a non-nuclear world must be decided by the entire world community, not by a small group of nuclear powers.

This fully applies to the future of outer space, for near-earth space is the common heritage of mankind and should be used for the benefit of all. If, however, weapons should appear there, this heritage would become a threat to all. Just two or three states having the status of military-space powers would dominate the rest of world. Is that what we want? Do we want a military-space vassalage to be established? This question is posed by the course of events, which may become tragic for the entire structure of international relations. Therefore we shall continue to work for protecting outer space from attempts to turn it into a military domain of one or two powers.

Today those designs are basing camouflaged with high-sounding pronouncements about a defensive program, which supposedly would once and for all do away with the threat of attack. One hears stirring and heart-moving stories about a vision which, when implemented, would free mankind from the fear of nuclear death. Evil designs are being passed for good intentions, and a sword for a shield. Let no one be misled by such talks. It serves to conceal an attack against the main pillar of stability -- the ABM Treaty. The intention is to get the treaty out of the way within the time frame of 7 years. Everything is carefully calculated here, for it is precisely in 7 years that they plan to prepare space weapons for deployment.

The question is, what for? Would it not be more sensible to work for an agreement on a complete elimination of nuclear missiles, whether strategic, medium-range or any other, as we are proposing? The answer is simple: Whatever is done to conceal it, the so-called defensive space shield is being developed for a first strike. The first strike may become the last one, and not just for the country which is attacked. Space weapons, like nuclear arms, do not recognize national boundaries, they do not chose whom to spare and whom to destroy. Under any circumstances they would threaten not one country or several countries, but the entire world. Therefore we consider it necessary to warn everyone if space is to remain peaceful, everyone must protect it. In this the United Nations, the only legitimate trustee of space peace, should make its voice heard.

We also request the United Nations' help in a matter of extreme importance -- the elimination of chemical weapons. Encouraging progress has been achieved at the Geneva Conference. The historic goal of ridding the earth of chemical weapons is now closer to attainment. It could only be frustrated by the position of the United States, which is seeking to develop binary weapons. However, obstacles can be removed if political will is shown. This organization is quite capable of stimulating it.

A comprehensive system of international security has more than its nuclear, space or chemical dimensions. Securing implies the non-use of any force, including conventional armaments and armed forces. The Soviet Union calls for significantly reducing the level of military confrontation, above all between politico-military alliances. Radical proposals to that effect, based on the concept of reasonable sufficiency, have been made by the Warsaw Treaty member states. I shall say even more, we would generally not want our troops to be present anywhere beyond our national borders. This question is also open for discussion and it can be resolved in a context of growing confidence and implementation of measures of military detente.

This has already been started at the Stockholm forum. All of us, and not just the Europeans, can congratulate ourselves and each other on this triumph of reason and good will. It has given us something more than just a major agreement; it has demonstrated that when we all really want something we can do it. It has confirmed that the Helsinki process is successfully developing and has taken deep root in the European soil. It is now extremely important that the forthcoming meeting in Vienna should become yet another milestone in Europe's advance toward reliable security and improved cooperation.

The Asian and Pacific region should also be allowed to breathe quietly and steadily. Our ideas in this regard are incorporated in a concrete program of action outlined in Mikhail Gorbachev's address in Vladivostock. It is encouraging to us that this program has proved to be in harmony with the feelings of many states in the region.

We are aware of all the sore spots existing in the region. First of all, it is the Korean peninsula. The people of Korea yearn for an end to the division of their country. There is only one impediment to that, namely, the presence of U.S. troops, which in effect occupy the southern part of the country.

The situation around Cambodia is another source of tension. Here again the fate of the entire people is being sacrificed to the geopolitical interests of certain states. To serve them, some are trying to consign to oblivion the millions of human lives destroyed by the reactionary antinational clique. This must not be allowed to happen. The constructive proposals of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam open the way for resolving the region's problems on a broad political basis and stabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia. Untying those and many other "knots" would undoubtedly contribute to strengthening peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region. We are doing our best to assist in this.

The positive changes now under way in our country's relations with the PRC are important not just in terms of bilateral cooperation. They are of the overall situation. New and increasingly rich substance is being added to our traditional friendly relations with the people of India and her government. The Soviet Union values good relations with many Asian states and wishes to discuss with them, in particular with ASEAN countries, ways of upgrading relations where they are as yet below the desired level.

Measures to eliminate regional conflicts would form an organic part of the concept of comprehensive security. Of course, there is not, nor can there be, a uniform model for a political settlement here. Nevertheless, concrete expression must be given to some general principles. Those are, first, unconditional respect for sovereignty, independence and the right of nations themselves to choose their way of development; second, a respectful attitude toward legitimate governments; third, respect for the obligations and agreements concluded between states in full conformity with international law.

Every regional conflict is a different test for the United Nations. This is particularly true with regard to those territories where the emblem of the United Nations symbolizes special responsibility. Unfortunately, it is all too often darkened by the shadow of unfulfilled hopes. The time has long come to put to effect use all the powers of this organization, to exercise all its rights.

This applies above all to the fate of the Namibian people and to the trust territory of Micronesia. Their problems are as old as the United Nations.

The Middle East problem is somewhat "younger". There must be few people present in this hall who participated in adopting the resolution on division of Palestine. That happened in 1947. Today, we are once again voicing our view that along with the State of Israel, which owes its existence to, among others, the Soviet Union, an Arab Palestine state should become part of the world's political map. We believe that the United Nations should again take the matter of Middle East settlement into its hands. As a practical step in that direction, the Soviet Union proposes that a preparatory committee be set up within the framework of the Security Council to do the necessary work for convening an international conference on the Middle East.

The tragedy of the people of Cyprus has been going on for so many years now. Here as well, there has been no lack of mediation efforts and plans for a settlement. Various options are being tried, but the proposal that the problem of Cyprus be settled at a representative international conference under the auspices of the United Nations is being studiously evaded. Who stands to gain from that? Only those forces which intend to use the island in their military and political plans. Raising the stick of "neoglobalism" over the Mediterranean, they would like to turn the entire region into a hotbed of tension. Without giving any thought to the consequences, they sometimes use the stick, as was done with barbaric cruelty in Libya.

Since the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war, the Soviet Union has been calling for a stop to that senseless mutual extermination. Being sincere friends to both nations, we are making use of the possibilities available to us to convince the parties to the conflict that they should make peace. We shall continue to do so.

It is our conviction that were it not for the racist regime of Pretoria, the Black, White and colored people in South Africa would have long ago found a common language -- a language of equality, concord, and racial peace. The dividing line is drawn not be ethnic differences but by the cruel policy of apartheid, which is hostile to everyone, irrespective of the color of one's skin.

To fail to see that is to encourage, willingly or unwillingly, genocide against the majority of South African people. The world community has just spoken out unequivocally about the situation in southern Africa, and it is up to the Security Council now to adopt binding decisions, embodying in them the will of the absolute majority of the world's nations.

Recently, a new and ugly phenomenon of "pre-paid" regional conflicts has appeared in international practice. A graphic example is Nicaragua, into which millions of dollars are being channeled to finance the massacres of peasants and destruction of villages and plantations -- only because that small country has dared to choose its own way of development which, in the eyes of the administration of the world's most powerful capitalist nation, appears to pose a threat to its security.

The undeclared wars against the legitimate governments of Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia are paid for in exactly the same way.

And quite often the country financing a conflict maintains diplomatic relations or conducts negotiations with the government concerned, while at the same time seeking to overthrow it by any means. Indeed, it does not mind the cost when blacklisting governments and countries which, for some reason or other, it finds inconvenient. Thus, the entire range of reprisals, from direct military to economic and ideological, has been used against the Republic of Cuba for more than a quarter of a century. But surely it is high time to understand that such a policy is bankrupt and that it can only be described as maniacal.

Political wisdom dictates acknowledging the established realities and not seeking to arbitrarily undo them. Describing gangs of mercenaries as "freedom fighters" which is attempted in the war against Afghanistan, will not help. The time has come to learn to call things by their own names. Speaking of Afghanistan, a national democratic revolution has taken place there. Its social base is constanly becoming broader and stronger; it relies on the support and participation of all social strata and ethnic groups in that country without exception. They have a clear-cut program for a peaceful settlement of crisis phenomena and all that is needed is not to hamper that positive process. Here again, the Soviet Union is in favor of seeking new solutions and a fresh approach, unobscured by prejudice, that would help to identify ways of solving the problem with due regard for the legitimate interests of the Afghan people and of its friends and neighbours.

A comprehensive system of international security can give us the keys to many of the most intricate locks. While outlawing, as most other states do, any form of terrorism, we are prepared to contribute, and are already contributing, to fighting that plague. No sane person can live with it. Terrorism must be mercilessly eradicated, for innocent people suffer and die becauise of it. But to combat it effectively we also should see its causes. One should not ignore the nature of that abhorrent phenomenon. Outbursts of individual and group terror are sometimes engendered by violence against entire peoples. An improvement in the overall international situation would do much to help stamp out terrorism.

An obstacle to an improved international climate is posed by neo-globalism. It entails diktat and aggression, it tramples upon the independence of nations. The alternative to it is a comprehensive system of security. The arms race and regional conflicts inevitably have an adverse effect on the world economic system. While politicians, futureologists and experts are trying somewhat to model a structure of security in a world with or without weapons, no one can even come close to predicting the economic consequences of the situation as it evolves. Yet the explosion with which it is fraught would be no less catastrophic than a possible malfunction in the technologies of war.

Even today militarism is jeopardizing not only mankind's physical survival but also its socio-economic progress. The cost of the arms race is becoming comparable to the material damage caused by the past world wars. All of this is making disarmament an economic imperative as well.

Agains the background of uncontrollable crisis phenomena in the world economic structure, one can see with particular clarity the expanding process of the pumping out of resources from the national economies of developing countries in Latin America, Africa and other regions.

At the threshold of the 1980's, the developing world, exploited by imperialism, was pushed by it into the vicious circles of development through debt, and it now finds itself in the noose of a trillion dollars debt. This in effect means that regions having the world's greatest concentration of population, resources and future markets are sliding towards an economic catastrophe.

That is why we regard economic security as an integral part of the comprehensive system of international security. When it starts to function it will become possible to set up a fund for assistance to the developing countries and to draw up under the auspices of the United Nations a global program of scientific and technological cooperation.

For us a comprehensive system of international security is inconceivable without wide-ranging and open cooperation in the humanitarian field. Being strongly in favor of expanded international cooperation in implementing political, social and individual human rights, we urge everyone to take a fresh, unbiased look at that problem. Specifically, the Soviet Union proposed at the Bern meeting that steps should be taken so that all states bring their domestic legislation governing the whole range of humanitarian problems in conformity with international norms. Unfortunately, the Bern meeting has also revealed a different approach, which ignores the consensus among most of the participants in the dialogue the United States of America torpedoed the accord there.

The path of detente is also a path of greater openness in societies, of a better level of objective information, of the nations' mutual familiarization with each other's life and of strengthening the spirit of mutual understanding and accord in relations among them. Whatever the area of international relations we turn to, everywhere the role of the United Nations is indispensable and its responsibility is great. Today, with the emergence of a new consolidation of the forces of progress and peace, enhancing the authority and prestige of this organization and the effectiveness of its decisions becomes more than ever before a common concern for all its members. The dedicated work of Perez de Cuellar as the secretary-general of the United Nations at a difficult time for the organization evokes deep respect and we would like to thank him cordially.

The United Nations now stands on the threshold of serious changes. It is impossible to restructure relations among states without taking the changed realities into account. This organization would only gain if a country that presides in the Nonaligned Movement participated in one form or another in the work of the Security Council.

Recent events have once again focused attention on a peculiar trend. The country which once offered the location for the UN Headquarters today all too often shows intense hostility toward this organization. It slams the door refusing to fulfill its obligations, as as the case with UNESCO; or it tries to assert the principle that whoever has more money is right; or it puts spokes in the wheels of the collective machinery in the belief that in this way it can be made to function according to imposed will. The United States has made it a rule to lecture, punish and treat arbitrarily the organization as a whole and those of its members whom it for some reason dislikes. Lately, the UN member states have been increasingly wondering whether the United Nations can function normally in a country whose government shows such undisguised disrespect for them and the organization itself.

Perhaps that question should be heeded. It might be useful to have a special debate within the United Nations on the numerous accumulated problems of its functioning.

The universality of this organization implies an onward movement toward rapprochement and towards the elimination of centrifugal forces. In the light of the proposed concept of comprehensive security, the polarity of East and West, of North and South, can and must be expunged from the political vocabulary. This is what socialism is calling for. Whatever its antagonists say, it is opposed to confrontation and intransigence in mankind's most important pursuit -- the construction of a durable and guaranteed peace. We have adopted this system of priorities in our relationship with the United States as well.

This question has been addressed here. Let me say that we are far from regarding our relations with the United States as holding no promise especially as we have serious respect for the U.S. people. Lately, encouraging outlines of meaningful agreements have been emerging. A summit meeting is also a realistic possibility. We could move forward quite well, if the U.S. side wanted this to happen.

We are realists and we do not draw inspiration from utopian ideas. At the end of the last century people envisioned the coming 20th century as the belle epoque. But reality has dashed their expectations. Today, on the threshold of the 21st century, the objective situation is such that it could become either the golden age of science or the age of nuclear permafrost. The material means already exist for either outcome. The question is which of them will be put to use.

The danger for the civilization is more than evident. Hence, the need for responsible concerted action to prevent the looming catastrophe. We have made our choice. The Soviet Union, and I quote Mikhail Gorbachev, will "continue to use every opportunity for productive dialogue, for progress towards arms limitation and reduction, as well as towards the settlement of regional conflicts and the development of international cooperation in all areas of importance."

We think that in our deliberations it is very important never to lose sight of the real scale of time and the world. The language that some politicians like to use makes that scale disappear in the fog of nebulous abstract concepts, as if what is involved is not the earth but some other, remote planet. Yet, it is the earth that we see before us in the images of our children and grandchildren, fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, of all those who are close and dear to us and with whom each of us identifies the concepts of nation, country, and mankind. This is the only acceptable yardstick. One should not set his political telescopes as if his sole interest is whether there is life on Mars. All of us will have to answer one question, equally important to everyone whether there will be life on earth. We would very much like to answer confidently -- Yes, there will be!

Meets With Perez de Cuellar

LD240849 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] New York -- Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has had a meeting with UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar.

They expressed the joint conviction that in today's complex situation there is a particularly urgent need for the strengthening of the United Nations and for the enhancement of the organization's role as a center for harmonization of the actions of states in the interests of preserving and consolidating peace and ensuring an improvement in world affairs. It is important to protect the United Nations from attempts to exercise tyranny over the organization as a whole and its member states, and it is important to guarantee the conditions for its normal operation in the host country.

During discussion of issues on the agenda of the 41st United Nations General Assembly session the UN secretary general highly assessed the joint initiative of the socialist countries at the session on creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security. He welcomed the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions to 1 January 1987. It was noted that the USSR's decision opens up favorable opportunities for the achievement of the most important UN goals such as the ending and banning of all nuclear tests and a transition to nuclear disarmament.

On the same day Perez de Cuellar held a dinner in honor of Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze.

Meets With UK's Howe

LD240917 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze has had a conversation with Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs [in New York]. The ministers expressed joint interest in continuing the detailed exchange of opinions between the British and Soviet leadership on key questions of world politics, reducing the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race and disarmament, which began during the visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to Great Britain in 1984. Comrade Shevardnadze stressed the special significance of making Soviet-British political dialogue effective from the viewpoint of practical promotion of the resolving of topical international problems. The real possibilities for strengthening universal security was indicated by the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference on which both sides expressed profound satisfaction. The ministers spoke in favor of new steps to make use of the considerable reserves that exist for stepping up mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation in various areas.

Meets Indonesian, Somali Ministers

LD240901 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] There was a conversation between Comrade Shevardnadze and Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja, during which particular attention was paid to the situation in the Asian and Pacific regions as a whole and in the area of Southeast Asia in particular. Both sides spoke in favor of the need to adopt measures to defuse the conflict situations there, reduce the level of tension, and develop positive processes on the basis of broad cooperation and dialogue. Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze noted that these aims are served by the Soviet initiative advanced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Vladivostok. Both sides expressed confidence that further development of friendly relations between the USSR and Indonesia, the expansion of trading, economic and other ties will be in accordance with the interests of the peoples of both countries.

On the same day, the USSR foreign minister had a meeting with Jama Barre Abdurrahman, foreign minister of the Somali Democratic Republic, at the latter's request. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest.

FURTHER REACTION TO REAGAN'S UN SPEECH

Chernyshev Commentary

LD231554 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

The agenda of the U.N. General Assembly's current session in New York includes the most vital problems of the times -- the problems of war and peace, of setting up a reliable system for international security, stopping the arms race and keeping weapons out of space. An end to nuclear weapons testing is one of the keys to resolving these problems, a link by pulling which one can draw out the entire chain. Two policies have clashed in the world in approaching this linchpin issue. The attitude to terminating nuclear testing and hammering out an early agreement to ban it completely is today the most effective indicator of how seriously each of the major nuclear powers treats the need for disarmament, international security and the cause of peace in general.

The Soviet Union's halt to nuclear testing, a measure addressed to the United States, has not been merely a proposal and a declaration but a practical action -- a one-and-a-half-year unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The USSR is firmly convinced that the renunciation of testing is a versatile measure in the field of disarmament, which can limit the development of all nuclear systems, strategic, medium-range and tactical, at once. It is the fastest and most drastic of all feasible steps to limit arms. An end to nuclear testing can change the socio-political climate in the world more effectively than any other one-off [single] measure. Repeatedly renewing its moratorium, the USSR has demonstrated again and again that its goal is to make a real step to nuclear disarmament.

Washington has been pursing a different line. It has flatly refused to join the Soviet moratorium, contrary to demands by the international community. Its position is that as long as there exist nuclear weapons, the United States will keep conducting nuclear explosions. Realizing that this refusal to follow the Soviet lead has clearly tarnished the U.S. image in the eyes of world opinion, U.S. Administration officials have moved to change their ways. The change, however, has not been in the attitude to the issue as such but purely cosmetic, mostly in terms of re-phasing and covering up true intentions.

This has been borne out by the U.S. President's remarks to the U.N. General Assembly session. "Just as eliminating all nuclear weapons is our long-term goal, so too is a total ban on nuclear testing," he said there. But while making that declaration, the TIMES newspaper noted, Ronald Reagan also warned that the world should for the time being rely on nuclear weapons.

Commenting on his speech, the Western mass media conceded that the U.S. President had not offered anything new that could help iron out the substantial differences in approaches to the overriding issue of disarmament -- and making headway towards this goal.

Awareness is growing in this world that the very U.S. refusal to end nuclear weapons testing gives the lie to the U.S. Administration's obviously image-building claim that the United States seeks to deliver mankind from nuclear weapons.

PRAVDA Report

PM231645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Special correspondents N. Prozhogin and V. Sukhoy report: "Burning Problems. Opening of the General Political Debate at the UN General Assembly Session"]

[Excerpt] New York, 23 Sep -- Following the completion of the special session on Namibia, the 41st UN General Assembly Session began the general political debate.

The morning plenary session opened with a speech by King Juan Carlos I of Spain. In his speech, he expressed in particular the hope that the establishment of dialogue and mutal trust in international relations will, in a relatively brief period, lead to a substantial reduction of nuclear arsenals, the termination of the arms race, a ban on chemical weapons, and significant progress in the sphere reducing conventional types of weapons.

The delegates were then due to hear the speech by U.S. President R. Reagan. We saw for ourselves the interest with which his speech was anticipated by representatives of the international community of nations. This interest was that much keener in view of the fact that the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference -- coupled with the talks held in an on the whole constructive spirit the other day between E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, and the former's meeting with President Reagan -- seemed to give ground for hope that U.S. policy would return to the channel of the accords reached at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. Unfortunately, the U.S. President's speech to the UN General Assembly session delegates did not justify these hopes and caused disappointment among all who believe that the course of easing international tension has many still unutilized opportunities.

It was natural that R. Reagan could not fail to devote a significant portion of his speech to Soviet-U.S. relations. He declared that M.S. Gorbachev's personal message "is being studied seriously and in depth" in Washington. Nevertheless, the way the President outlined in his speech the U.S. stance on specific problems affecting the vital interests not only of our two countries but also of the whole world testifies that, as before, Washington is counting on gaining unilateral advantages for the United States, and that people there have no intention of abandoning either the continuation of nuclear tests or the development [razrabtka] of the "star wars" program.

For example, the speaker insisted in particular on the reduction of land-based ballistic missiles, which, bearing in mind the difference in the structure of Soviet and U.S. strategic armaments is clearly aimed at placing our country in a disadvantageous position.

He did not utter a single word about the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which is already in its second year, and, despite repeated calls by the UN General Assembly for the termination of nuclear tests, made it unambiguously clear that the United States intends to continue them in the future.

For the master of the White House, the termination of nuclear tests is just a "distant prospect." Ignoring the Soviet Union's readiness to embark on any forms of monitoring [kontrol] the moratorium's observance in the event it is joined by the United States, the President again -- and as if the distant future were involved -- spoke about the "elaboration of an agreement on verification [proverka] procedures." Moreover, it stems from his highly frank statements as regards the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" that the United States really needs nuclear tests in order to complete the "star wars" program.

The President's statements about a "readiness to take two steps in the direction of limiting nuclear tests" -- "to move toward ratification of the treaty on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests and the treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes" -- are difficult to assess as anything but an attempt to delude world public opinion. After all, having declared the U.S. intention "to discuss ways to implement a gradual parallel program for limiting and ultimately terminating nuclear tests" in conjunction with the SDI program, Reagan made it clear that the U.S. Administration intends first to complete the "star wars" program, deploy [razmestit] nuclear weapons in space, and only then discuss the question of banning nuclear tests.

The UN General Assembly delegates could not fail to have been disappointed by the U.S. President's anti-Soviet statements in connection with the so-called "Daniloff affair," accompanied by the now customary rhetoric here on the subject of "human rights." This was exactly how they also perceived the statements on regional problems which, for the United States, are confined to the struggle waged by the peoples of Aghanistan, Cambodia, Ethopia, Angola, and Nicaragua to gain their independence. [passage omitted on other delegate speeches]

Patsyuk Assessment

LD231952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1640 GMT 23 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Excerpts] Hello comrades! The 41st session of the UN General Assembly is continuing its work in New York. [passage omitted]

U.S. President Reagan stated in his speech that the American Administration is "seriously and carefully" studying the personal message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee. He also appealed for a continuation of the peace dialogue. But these words and appeals were not supported by any new outlook, or the sort of political thinking that would take account of the mutual interests of the sides and the principles of their security and equality in solving important international problems -- particularly disarmament.

Thus, the President spoke in favor of the sort of reductions in strategic offensive weapons which would clearly place the Soviet Union in an unfavorable position, and he again pressed for the continuation of the program of preparations for star wars. It is revealing that in speaking about nuclear weapons tests he did not even mention the unilateral Soviet moratorium on these tests, and he let it be understood that the United States intends to continue nuclear explosions in the foreseeable future. So the appeal for a peace dialogue remained just an appeal, the more so as it was accompanied by anti-Soviet attacks in connection with the "Daniloff affair". But this affair is being used by Washington clearly in order to poison the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations. There is no need to try and prove that this is only advantageous to those who oppose the normalization of these relations and detente.

Representatives' Reaction

LD231035 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 23 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk.

Bewilderment and profound disappointment -- this is how one can briefly describe reaction at the U.N. Headquarters to the U.S. President's address to the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Representatives of most nations express the opinion that Ronald Reagan's speech contains no constructive ideas on resolving problems of international peace and security, curbing the nuclear arms race and settling regional conflicts.

The United States came to the current session of the General Assembly with an empty briefcase, said the deputy head of the Syrian delegation, 'Abd al-Atasi. At a time when the USSR advanced a set of major peace initiatives, including the proposal for establishing a comprehensive system of international security, the U.S. was not going further than verbal assurances of its commitment to peace, he said. Reagan's speech, devoid of constructive elements, confirmed this once again.

It was absurd to portray oneself as defender of human rights and liberties and try to stifle simultaneously the Nicaraguan revolution, denying the Nicaraguan people the right to free, independent development, said Victor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, Nicaragua's first deputy foreign minister. Reagan used the U.N. rostrum to confirm his support for the so-called freedom-fighters, he said. The President's declarations were made contrary to the ruling of the World Court of Justice which denounced the financing and training of mercenary forces, and Washington's other interventionist actions against Nicaragua.

'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, described the American President's speech as a "manifestation of the policy of neoglobalism." Reagan deliberately ignored the true causes of regional conflicts and even failed to mention the most important of them, like the Middle East, he said. Why, in talking about human rights, did he totally ignore the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to freedom and self-determination? Al-Dali asked.

Reagan simply had nothing to tell the Arab peoples and the international community on the Middle East problems, observed Libya's permanent representative to the U.N., 'Ali Abd al-Salam al-Turayki.

GERASIMOV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AT UN

LD240945 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 24 TASS — The Soviet delegation at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly has held a press conference in the U.N. Headquarters which dealt with the proposal of the Soviet Union on creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security. Answering questions of journalists on the essence of the proposed system of international security, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, pointed out the need for the collective creation of material guarantees, the consolidation of principles of inter-state relations on the basis of mutual respect and the unfailing observance of the U.N. Charter. The attention of foreign journalists was also drawn to the call, which the USSR again directed to the U.S. from the rostrum of the UN., to join the moratorium on nuclear explosions and to prevent the creation of nuclear space weapons.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES U.S. 'ATTACKS' ON UN

LD232153 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1213 GMT 23 Sep 86

["Washington's 'Political Striptease' — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Sep (TASS) — TASS political observer Boris Shabayev writes:

To liberate forever the coming generations from the horrors of war — this highest aim of the United Nations Organization is contained in the very first lines of its Charter. Quite a few words about peace are also spoken from the lofty rostrum of the UN General Assembly by U.S. representatives in assurance of their adherence to the noble ideals of this organization. But outside the confines of the UN building on East River, earnestly fuelled passions rage on: Attacks on the United Nations, says a representative of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, Dante Fascell, have become a popular sport in the administration.

The matter is not only confined to attacks. Noting that the U.S. Administration has already cut by $140 million its contributions to the UN budget, while the Senate intends to cut them even further, Fascell sees this measure as being tantamount to a U.S. rejection of UN membership.

How is it that the United Nations has incurred the anger of official Washington? Because the overwhelming majority of its members are fully determined to follow closely the spirit and letter of that organization's Charter and to carry out its lofty destiny in practice. The U.S. ruling circles are persistently pursuing a line towards turning the United Nations into an obedient tool of their foreign policy, which is a dense tangle of militarism and hegemonism. Such is objective basis of the United States' growing isolation in the United Nations.

At the last session of the UN General Assembly, when it came to the point of voting, the American delegation, on four out of the five instances, opposed the majority of states. The United States came out against the resolutions on an immediate end to and a banning of nuclear weapons tests, on a nuclear armaments freeze and against continuing work on a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. Only two delegations -- the United States and Grenada -- did not support the resolution on preventing an arms race in outer space and for its peaceful conquest, for which 151 states cast their votes.

The U.S. position at the United Nations appears just as unseemly on so-called humanitarian issues. Hardly the most vociferous champion of "human rights," official Washington opposed the resolution which demanded the universal implementation of the rights of people to self-determination and the speediest granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observation of human rights, and against the resolution on the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination. The American delegation also rejected a resolution on the need to take effective measures against Nazi, fascist and neofascist activity and all other forms of totalitarian ideology and practice based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror.

Can one call all this "adherence" to the noble ideals of the United Nations? Of course not. So here we have the United States, openly opposing the overwhelming majority of the members of the world community, forced to engage in "political striptease" at the United Nations, revealing the essence of their foreign policy course. Here, too, is the "tough" as the US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT put it -- approach of the Washington administration towards this organization, which includes "resistance to the demands of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America." Here, too, is financial blackmail, with certain circles demanding that the United States be granted the "right" -- as THE NEW YORK TIMES writes -- to vote in proportion to its contributions to the budget." But if we call a spade a spade, then this means giving the United States the opportunity to dictate its will to the United Nations Organization.

SOLDATOV CITES ADAMISHIN ON NAMIBIA DEBATE

PM231103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Namibia: Support for a Just Struggle"]

[Text] New York -- The debate at the UN General Assembly special session on Namibia shows the world community has not reconciled itself to Namibia's illegal occupation by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] and is indignant at the violence against its people. The delegates from India, Vietnam, Oman, Mexico, Ghana, Syria, Colombia, Sweden, Zambia, Iraq, and other countries have said in their speeches that Pretoria violates elementary norms of international law and relies on violence in its attempt to preserve its domination of a country rich in minerals.

Many countries' representatives have stated with alarm that the people of Namibia have suffered great casualties in the struggle for independence. During the 20 years since the UN decision to grant independence to Namibia the South African military has killed thousands of Namibian patriots. Reprisals against them continue to this day. The Pretoria regime is also sowing death on the territories of neighboring African states.

The session was addressed by A.L. Adamishin, USSR deputy foreign minister and head of the USSR delegation. The RSA rulers could not have thrown down such an audacious challenge to international public opinion, he declared, but for the abetting stance of the United States, Britain, and certain other countries. Those two countries systematically veto resolutions on effective measures specially provided for in the UN Charter for those who do not obey Security Council decisions. The demand for a boycott of the RSA, as shown by the work of our session too, has in no way been taken off the agenda. The Security Council must, finally, introduce all-embracing and obligatory sanctions against the RSA in accordance with Section VII of the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union, A.L. Adamishin continued, supports the African and nonaligned states' demand to strive actively for a political settlement of the Namibian problem. There is an internationally recognized basis for this -- an entire package of UN decisions, including Security Council Resolutions 385 and 435. Resolutions adopted by the Security Council have binding force for everyone.
The United States, however, has embarked on a different path -- the path of "constructive engagement" with the RSA. This obviously comes within the wider framework of the policy of "neoglobalism," imperial arrogance, intimidation of national liberation movements, and open interference in sovereign states' internal affairs practiced by Washington.

The United States is deliverately pursuing a policy of delaying the granting of independence to Namibia, the Soviet representative declared. This is why Washington has advanced various kinds of "linkages." For the umteenth time a "double standard" is clearly visible in U.S. policy: one for itself, and another for everyone else. When the United States keeps troops in dozens of countries, that is "legal." But when Cuba, at the request of Angola's legitimate government, helps its people to repulse external aggression, tht is a thorn in the U.S. flesh.

But it is a question not only of a double standard but also of a double game. Official Washington is not averse to pretending not to approve everything that happens in the RSA. The pose of a human rights champion imposes a certain obligation. But not, excuse me, to make some real move to call the RSA to order.

The Soviet Union's stand on southern Africa, A.L. Adamishin declared, steems from our genral policy of peace, detente, and defense of the peoples' legitimate rights. Our country offers for discussion by the international community the concept of an all-embracing system of international security. This is an example of lofty political thinking under the conditions of the realities of the nuclear and space age.

Our position in this region, too, fully accords with the principle line of the 27th CPSU Congress of unblocking conflict situations in the world by means of negotiations. And an important constituent part of the Soviet position is the demand for Namibia to be granted genuine, not fictitious, independence without delay.

PRECEDENTS CITED FOR DANILOFF, UN 'OBSTACLES'

PM221651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "From Powers to Daniloff"]

[Text] An escalation of anti-Sovietism, provocative attempts to exacerbate U.S.-Soviet relations, wreck a possible summit, and shift the responsibility for that from Washington to Moscow -- that is the only way to describe certain actions undertaken recently by the U.S. Administration. By these irresponsible steps it also seems to be striving to divert attention from its unseemly stance viewed against the background of the Soviet peace initiatives and to hinder constructive dialogue with the USSR on the most important problems of the present day.

The latest example of that is the crude arbitrary act which clouded the opening of the 41st UN General Assembly session. The U.S. State Department brazenly demanded that 25 Soviet diplomatic staffers from the permanent UN missions of the USSR, the Ukraine, and Belorussia leave the United States by 1 October. There is neither justification or legal grounds for such a decision. The norms of international law provide that UN members determine the number of personnel necessary for work at their missions. The host state has no right to unilaterally, arbitrarily, and, especially, peremptorily stipulate what the number of staffers should be at any given mission.

The U.S. action, which is contrary to the United States' obligations toward the United Nations, is closely coordinated with the provocative fuss over the notorious "Daniloff affair." The arrest of the U.S. journalist, who engaged in espionage and was caught red-handed, is portrayed by the White House and the State Department as some kind of international crisis capable of preventing [vosprepyatstvovat] a summit meeting and Soviet-U.S. accords on arms limitation. Secretary of State Shultz publicly complains that the reduction of the two states' nuclear arsenals would be far more successful if this process were not held up, as he "diplomatically" put it, by the Russians' "disgraceful actions."

What can be said about this? This is indeed not the first time artificial obstacles to the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and the international situation have been created. But by the U.S. side, not the Soviet side. Let us recall who sent the pilot Powers into Soviet skies; who doomed the passengers of the South Korean airliner to a tragic death; and who bombed and fired missiles at Lebanese cities. The fuss over the "Daniloff affair" is on a par with those acts of provocation.

If one looks at U.S. policy since Geneva, instead of manifestations of a love of peace, a search for mutual understanding, or the preparation of a favorable atmosphere for a new summit, one sees only a desire to provoke the USSR and force us to "shut the door." But Soviet people have strong nerves. They have enough restraint, self-control, and sense of responsibility to stick firmly to their principles and equally resolutely continue the peace-loving course which meets the interests of all mankind.

APN JOURNALIST EXAMINES CHARGE AGAINST DANILOFF

AU181318 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15 Sep 86 p 2

[NOVOSTI journalist Boris Antonov article "especially for ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI": "Nick Daniloff and the CIA-Press"]

[Text] Toward the end of the 1970's seven Western journalists published a pamphlet in Switzerland that contained lists of CIA agents employed by the mass media in a number of countries. These lists contained the names of 450 journalists, employed in 53 countries all over the world, who were working with the CIA. The list also contained the names of journalists accredited to the Soviet Union. We are now in the second half of the eighties. Time goes by, people change, and new names appear....

Nicholas Daniloff, the Moscow correspondent of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, was apprehended in the process of receiving material from his agent. It is worth adding that this clandestine meeting was held near where Martha Peterson, a vice-consul at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, was caught red-handed by employees of the security service some years ago. She was found to be in possession of a powerful poison in addition to instructions. Thus, one can say that Daniloff was keeping in touch with someone whom he had not met by chance. During these meetings both sides managed to render each other useful services. What kind of services? And what was the other side of the coin? How could the benefits that Daniloff gained from these meetings damage the Soviet state?

The newspaper IZVESTIYA has published some information on the contents of the package that Misha, the confidante, delivered into the hands of Daniloff, the journalist. It appears that the package contained a map showing the locations of Soviet military units and military equipment stores in Afghanistan and photographs of equipment, troops, and officers. Had this material got into the hands of the Afghan dushmans and their American instructors, the security and lives of Soviet troops would have been endangered. The court will assess the importance of these documents along with other evidence that, according to well-informed sources, is in the possession of the appropriate agencies.

The President of the United States and certain lower-ranking members of the administraton have been endeavoring to divert public attention away from the question of what Daniloff was doing. Asked if Daniloff was employed by the CIA, the head of the administration replied that he was nothing more than a journalist who was "full of initiative." What is most apparent is that he displayed so much "initiative" that he forgot about the need to observe laws, including those of the country in which he happened to be. Let us note that if an American journalist working in the United States was apprehended as he was about to receive military material that, if revealed, could endanger the safety of American troops, he would find himself in the dock for displaying such "initiative."

Perhaps the noise that official Washington circles are making about the "Daniloff affair" will influence somebody, especially because such a big noise is being made.

The American side is trying to counter the logic of facts with the logic of subterfuge, according to the principle that "this cannot be because it could not be." But the events of recent years show that "this" can be, and that it has happened on more than one occasion.

Robert Toth, a LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent, was apprehended on 11 June 1977 as he was in the process of receiving secret documents from his informant. It emerged during the course of the investigation that Toth would meet with an employee of a certain institute in the hope of using him as a source of intelligence information. The U.S. intelligence service advised Toth to gather highly confidential information on Soviet military affairs. In statements made to Soviet investigative organs, Toth confirmed that he had concentrated his efforts on acquiring information of this kind.

Another name that appears on the "CIA-Press" list is that of Alfred Friendly, a former Moscow correspondent for NEWSWEEK. The Soviet press has published letters from Soviet citizens whom Friendly had tried to recruit on his many trips to the Soviet Union. Friendly would ask about the locations of Soviet military units, the arms with which units were equipped, and their personnel composition. "The type of questions that this gentleman asked," reads one letter, "the conditions that he would set when arranging a meeting, and the instruction-like manner that he would adopt, compel one to ask whether he really was a journalist or whether this was simply a smoke screen for other activities in which he may have been engaged" NEWSWEEK was exactly that, a smoke screen. This journalist so "full of initiative" was expelled from Moscow.

The NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Christopher Wren was caught taking photographs of installations to which access was barred. He would collect information on rocket forces, industrial plants, and military units. His colleague from ASSOCIATED PRESS, George Krimsky, was engaged in recruiting Soviet citizens for espionage activites.

In June of this year, IZVESTIYA published a list of American intelligence agents who had been unmasked. On 7 May, Erik Sites, a civilian deputy military attache at the U.S. Embassy, was caught red-handed in Malaya Pirogovskaya Street. Before that, Michael Sellers, the embassy second secretary, was caught engaging in espionage activities. A CIA employee, Paul Strombaugh, was caught receiving secret material relating to defense matters. He was arrested along with Adolf Tolkachev, an American intelligence agent and an employee of a scientific research institute. The American intelligence service had supplied him with a minature camera for photographing secret documents, equipment with which to write out secret information, codes, the latest equipment available for maintaining two-way communications, and other itmes of this kind.

The first secretary at the U.S. Embassy, William Osborne, who was also an intelligence agent, was caught transmitting information by radio in Moscow's Filevskiy Park. Osborne was made to surrender the espionage equipment that he had in his possession. This included a device for transmitting material via satellite with the help of an electronic encoding unit. Notes indicating that he was engaged in espionage were also found.

The U.S. intelligence agent Louis Thomas, who held the post of attache in the administrative section of the U.S. Embassy, was apprehended during a clandestine meeting with an agent. Thomas was providing the agent with instructions on how to collect material that had been hidden in Moscow's Sokolinik Park.

Among those who have been expelled from the USSR for espionage activities are: Peter Bogatyr, third secretary at the American embassy; Joseph McDonald, another embassy third secretary; Alex Grishtschuk, deputy defense attache; Reppert, deputy military attache; Henry, deputy naval attache; Leepscomb, deputy naval attache; Wolf, deputy air force attache; and Muller and Augustenborg, employees of the U.S. Consulate General in Leningrad...

IZVESTIYA cited a passage from instructions that the above-mentioned Strombaugh conveyed to his agent in Moscow, a Soviet citizen named Romanov. "Dear and valued friend, we want to assure you that the letter that you delivered to the journalist on 24 August has reached the address that you gave. We value your work very highly...."

Investigative organs have proof that the journalist in question, who acted as a go-between through which the CIA kept in touch with one of its agents, was none other than Daniloff. In short, even with her eyes blindfolded, Themis can tell on which pan of the scales of justice the evidence will be placed, evidence that is more than substantial....

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DENOUNCES U.S. STANCE ON LIBYA

PM191021 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov article: "Tension Remains"]

[Text] Washington's volley of propaganda really stunned the West: "Libyan terrorism," they have been told, is virtually on a worldwide scale. Counting on the gullible, the State Department claims that in Latin America alone Libya is allegedly "arming and training partisan organizations or has some kind of influence on ultraleftists and terrorists" in 31 countries at once.

This malicious lie has been exposed by 'A.S. Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Leadership of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Addressing a recent meeting with the heads of Western diplomatic missions accredited in Tripoli, he pointed out that Washington needs to accuse Libya of complicity in terrorist actions in order to justify the aggression the United States is preparing against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Tripoli categorically rejects such accusations and is decisively opposed to all forms of state terrorism. We demand, 'A.S. Jallud said, that the American Administration present us and the international community with concrete facts on Libyan involvement in terrorist acts. Otherwise, it must be clear to the whole world that Washington's claims of supposedly possessing such intelligence are nothing more than a pretext for aggression.

Washington, of coures, has not produced such evidence. It could not do this anyway, because it does not have any. But preparations for aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah are being continued by the Pentagon and are in full swing. In this connection an admission made to an AP correspondent by a representative of the American Administration who asked that his name not be revealed is highly noteworthy. "Our actions can be termed saber rattling," this high-ranking anonymous figure cynically said. "We are making it clear to Libya that we are ready to return there at any moment. We are also working on intimidating the Libyan people."

We ourselves will add: The U.S. aggression against Libya in April attests that Washington cannot limit itself to saber rattling alone. It is preparing another bandit attack on this sovereign country. This is evidenced by recent events. In the middle of August, following the spreading of anti-Libyan slander, the American aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy and nine accompanying ships were hurriedly dispatched from their home ports on the U.S. Atlantic coast to the Mediterranean where, incidentally, there were already two aircraft carrier groups from the 6th Fleet.

While the John F. Kennedy and its escort were crossing the Atlantic, a group headed by the aircraft carrier Forrestal were conducting joint maneuvers with the Egyptian Navy under the code name "Sea Wind" not far from the Gulf of Sidra. [paragraph continues]

The American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote in this connection that the Reagan administration "is once again gathering naval and air forces in a region within reach of Libyan territory, stepping up joint maneuvers with Egypt, and proposing a joint strike against Libya to France". The targets for such a strike, according to the foreign press, must be Libyan oilfields and oil refineries.

It is quite understandable that the provocative maneuvers have aroused serious concern in the Arab world, which rightly regards them as overt preparation by the American military for new armed adventures -- the more so as the militarist bedlam Washington let loose in the southern Mediterranean is being continued and intensified. White House Deputy press secretary Speakes told journalists in Santa Barbara, where the U.S. President was vacationing, that "the U.S. position on Libya remains unchanged." "We are prepared," he threatened, "to apply the necessary measures to it at any moment."

At the end of the "Sea Wind" maneuvers, the Pentagon ordered the aircraft carrier Forrestal and another three warships to abandon their call at the Israeli port of Haifa, planned for the end of August and beginning of September, to resume patrolling the Libyan coast. Immediately after receiving this order, A-6 ground-attack aircraft from the Forestal began making provocative flights close to Libyan borders and working out a "bombing drill." Reporting on this, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that "the new, increasingly tough statements by American figures on Libya have revived memories of the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi among the aircraft carrier's personnel."

At this time, the Cypriot newspaper HARAVGHI reported that the British military base at Akrotiri on Cyprus was living in a "state of war." Subunits from the interventionist American rapid deployment forces permanently stationed at the base received the order to be ready to embark on "combat operations." At the same time, the transfer of an additional 18 F-111 fighter-bombers from the United States to American bases in Britain became known. According to CBS television, this redeployment was in fact "an act of unconcealed blackmail against Libya." "The Pentagon claims," the television company observed, "that it is a matter of ordinary exercises. The White House, however, does not conceal the fact that it is another -- warning -- signal to the Al-Qadhdhafi government." How can one fail to recall at this point that it was these same F-111 aircraft that took off from British territory to participate in the April bandit attack on Libyan cities?

That aggressive action did not bring Washington the results it had been counting on. That is obviously why calls are being heard in the American capital to use not only F-111 planes in the practical attack now being planned but also B-52 strategic bombers (both, incidentally, capable of carrying nuclear weapons). This possibility has been mentioned by very high-ranking officials -- for example, General Rogers, Supreme Commander NATO Allied Forces Europe. He has said with militarist lack of ceremony: "Let us send B-52's to targets in Libya -- from North Dakota or Maine, for example." True, the general hastened to qualify his remarks at this point, noting that this was, supposedly, just his opinion, that he was not speaking on behalf of the American Government. Nevertheless, UPI evaluated his statement as "the United States' most serious warning to Libya."

The aggressor always counts on impunity in his criminal actions. Reports have appeared in the Western press, for instance London's DAILY TELEGRAPH, that the Pentagon may use sea- or air-based cruise missiles rather than manned aircraft in new military provocations against Libya, which "will reduce the risk of casualties and diplomatic problems for Washington." [paragraph continues]

The newspaper writes that, "according to some unconfirmed reports, immediately after the April attack Pentagon specialists prepared very detailed maps showing the topography of the south and east Mediterranean coast, such as are usually intended for the use of cruise missiles." At this point it is appropriate to recall that U.S. Navy ships and B-52 bombers can be armed with cruise missiles.

Washington's escalation of anti-Libyan military preparations and threats has really alarmed even America's allies in Western Europe. The persisting tension in the southern Mediterranean is causing the Italian Government "serious concern," B. Craxi, head of the Italian Government, said at a Council of Ministers session. "Nothing serious enough has happened in recent months," he observed, "to justify possible direct military action against Libya." And D. Davies, member of the Labor Party's "Shadow Cabinet," has said that the Thatcher government "must totally rule out any possibility of another American air raid on Libya being carried out from U.S. military bases in Britain." At the same time, to quote the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, "a number of European diplomats have tried to secure assurances from the United States that another American attack on Libya is not inevitable." And what about Washington? The United States, the newspaper stressed, "has refused to rule out the military version of action against Libya."

What is more, Walters, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, has been sent to the NATO countries. After Walters made a similar trip to Western Europe in April this year American planes bombed Libyan cities. This same Washington emissary, the newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES points out, is "credited with" obtaining Prime Minister Thatcher's consent to use British bases for that piratical attack. And now, observers believe, Walters is attempting to secure the allies' support for planned armed action against Libya or even their involvement in its execution.

A different task has been set another Washington emissary, Murth, who is in the Near East -- to split the pan-Arab front opposing an American Israeli deal. For this purpose Murphy has been instructed to get moving again the capitulatory Camp David process which has long been deadlocked and to push through the infamous "Reagan Plan" which envisages a settlement of the Near East problem in accordance with the American scenario and to the detriment of the Arab peoples' fundamental interests. In Washington's opinion, this would also be conducive to the implementation of its anti-Libyan plans and to Zionist Israel's involvement in them.

In this connection observers have not failed to draw attention to the fact that Tel Aviv has chosen precisely this time to once again begin discussing, for all to hear, its desire to obtain the U.S. ally status enjoyed by the NATO countries and, possibly, to actually become a member of this very large militarist bloc. In this connection the likelihood of the Tel Aviv leadership acting on prompting from Washington cannot be ruled out. In fact the American capital believes that if, as a NATO member, Israel engages in further anti-Arab intervention, the other countries in the bloc will have no choice but to express their solidarity with their ally. But if the Zionist aggressor receives a fitting rebuff Washington would be able to count on the NATO military machine being set in motion. In other words, an attempt to fultill an old dream -- to draw the NATO allies into American-Israeli military adventures.

Sharp criticism of Washington's policy of state terrorism is being heard at the conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government, now in progress in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe. [paragraph continues]

Its participants stress that, having adopted the doctrine of neoglobalism, the American Administration is bursting to put it into practice, with regard to Libya in particular. The dangerous U.S. actions are a blatant challenge not only to the Libyan people but also to all other peoples who want to live freely and independently.

U.S. HOUSE APPROVES ANTI-ANGOLAN OPERATIONS

LD190918 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS — TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports: Toeing the line of the administration, the U.S. House of Representatives gave the "green light" to CIA-backed subversive operations against the Angolan legitimate government. One cannot appraise otherwise the results of a voting held in the lower chamberof Congress on a provision in the bill of intelligence appropriations. U.S. legislators approved by 229 votes against 186 a decision on striking out from the document a provision banning secret aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorist units headed by U.S. puppet Savimbi. This item of the bill provided for open admission and approval by Congress of granting of any aid to Savimbi units which are waging a bloody war against the Angolan people with the U.S. blessing.

The bill forwarded now to the Senate where, according to the press, it will be undoubtedly approved, actually gives a free hand to the Reagan administration. It enables the administration to allocate, without any consent of Congress, any funds to finance bloody crimes of UNITA cutthroats. Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young of the Georgia State, who had visited Angola quite recently, told a press conference in Washington that UNITA bandits were guilty of destroying whole villages in Angola and killings of women, children and the aged. Official Washington is evidently not embarrassed by such facts.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED IN CANADA

LD192302 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Ottawa September 19 TASS — The purpose of the just-ended visit of a delegation of the U.S.S.R. State Agri-Industrial committee led by Gennadiy Romanenko, the committee's vice-chairman, to Canada was to expand mutually beneficial contacts and exchange experience in the field of agriculture.

Speaking in a TASS interview, Dr. John McGoven, a top official at the Ministry of Agriculture of Canada, said that during the visit the sides discussed mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

He said Canadian experts were prepared to discuss all aspects of the development of agricultural production with their Soviet colleagues.

"We were interested primarily in the farming system," Gennadiy Romanenko said in a TASS interview. "The Canadians showed interest in the further development of cooperation with the Soviet Union in agriculture, informing each other of the latest achievements and in joint work in a number of fields."

TITARENKO ON SIGNIFICANCE OF EIGHTH CPC CONGRESS

PM231421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 Second Edition p 4

[Article by M. Titarenko, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far Eastern Institute: "An Important Milestone. For the 30th Anniversary of the 8th CPC Congress"]

[Text] Thirty years have elapsed since the Eighth All-China CPC Congress was held in Beijing. It was the Chinese Communists' first forum after the victory of the people's revolution in 1949 which put an end to the domination of imperialism, feudalism, and compradore capital. During the 7 years that had passed since that event of world-historic importance, a radical agrarian reform had been carried out in the PRC, the national economy destroyed during the long war had been rebuilt, the task of implementing socialist transformations in cities and the countryside had been fulfilled in the main, and the systematic building of the foundations of socialism had begun. The high authority of the PRC and the CPC in the international arena had been firmly established.

The attention of the world's revolutionary and progressive forces was focused on the congress proceedings. The congress was attended by representatives of more than 50 communist and workers parties, including a CPSU delegation.

The Eighth CPC Congress declared socialist industrialization and the creation of a material basis for the technical reconstruction of the national economy and the enhancement of the living standards of the popular masses the main aim of the economic policy of the party and the country. The imposing and very difficult task was set of creating an integrated industrial system in the course of approximately three 5-year plans. The further development of the PRC national economy made provision for extensive cooperation with all socialist countries. The congress decisions were an expression of the implementation of the general laws governing the building of socialism in the concrete and specific conditions of the PRC.

The congress paid much attention to questions of party building. The documents of the Chinese Communists' forum oriented the party toward a resolute struggle against the manifestations of dangerous petit-bourgeois nationalist phenomena, violations of internal party democracy, subjectivism, and bureaucracy. The congress focused attention on the development of internal party democracy and pointed out in this context the necessity of preventing and surmounting manifestations of the personality cult within the CPC.

The documents of the Eighth CPC Congress noted especially that Marxism-Leninism constituted the ideological and theoretical basis of the party. The new CPC Statutes read: "The CPC is guided in its activities by Marxism-Leninism. Only Marxism-Leninism explains correctly the natural laws governing the development of society and indicates the correct paths toward building socialism and communism.

A consistently socialist course in the PRC's foreign policy was firmly established and developed at the Chinese Communists' congress. Emphasizing the importance of the implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Eighth Congress called for a resolute struggle against any manifestations of dangerous tendencies toward great-power chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism.

However, as the CPC documents of recent years indicate, the implementation of the decisions of the Eighth Congress proved extremely difficult as a result of mistakes in policy and subjectivist deviations. [paragraph continues]

The "Great Leap Forward" (1958-60) and, especially, the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-76) thwarted the implementation of the congress line, and this greatly held up the country's development and exacerbated the problem of overcoming its technical and economic backwardness.

In recent years the CPC has tackled the task of formulating a new platform for the socialist modernization of the national economy, science, and technology in keeping with the spirit of the times. In elaborating this policy, the Chinese press notes, the CPC has taken account of the PRC's historical experience, and particularly the positive achievements of the first period of socialist building after 1949 which were generalized at the Eighth CPC Congress.

At the 12th CPC Congress in September 1982 it was noted that the 8th CPC Congress "put forward the task of the all-around development of socialist building" and that "the line embarked on...by the congress had been correct."

As it moves forward today the PRC is again gradually settling into the precise rhythm of the 5-year plans. The targets of the 6th 5-Year Plan (1981-85) were fulfilled ahead of schedule as regards most indicators. The average annual increase in gross industrial and agricultural production totaled 11 percent during the past 5-year period.

Impressive tasks have been set in the 7th 5-Year Plan (1986-90), which provides for a 38-percent increase in industrial and agricultural output. The party is aiming at a steady rise in the material and cultural living standards of the people's masses. China's economic and social makeup is changing noticeably. At the same time, as the CPC documents note, by no means all problems in accelerating socioeconomic development have been solved, and they include some rather acute and serious problems.

The solution of the complex tasks of modernizing a country with a billion-strong population and which was in the past one of the most backward semi-colonies in Asia is the contribution of the Chinese Communists and that country's working people to the world's repository of experience of building socialism.

People in the Soviet Union follow with attention and interest the Chinese people's efforts to resolve the important tasks facing the country. "Soviet people," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in Vladivostok, "view with understanding and respect the aim set by the CPC of modernizing the country and in the longer-term building a socialist society worthy of a great people."

Our country has always favored and continues to favor the development and strengthening of good-neighborly relations with the PRC. "...The reserves for cooperation between the USSR and the PRC are tremendous," the 27th CPSU Congress noted. "They are so great because this cooperation accords with both countries' interests; because the two things that our peoples treasure most, namely socialism and peace, are indivisible."

The Soviet Union and the PRC occupy similar positions on a whole range of important international problems. Both countries have pledged non-first-use of nuclear weapons, both oppose the militarization of space and favor the reduction of nuclear arms and their complete elimination. And this confirms the conclusion that "much in international development depends on the two biggest socialist states" -- the USSR and the PRC.

The eventful history of the Chinese revolution and socialist building, in which the Eighth CPC Congress features as a major milestone, convincingly confirms the great significance which multifaceted and equitable cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRC has for the cause of peace and socialism. In the present situation, favorable conditions are emerging for the establishment of good-neighborly, mutually advantageous relations based on full respect for the interests and international positions of each of our two countries. It can be said with the utmost conviction that progress along this path would be in keeping with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the USSR and the PRC and would act as an important factor in bringing about a general improvement in the international situation and maintaining peace on earth.

REFORM OF LABOR ORGANIZATION PROVISIONS PLANNED

PM191345 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Sep 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Reform of China's Labor Organization System"]

[Text] The Chinese newspapers have published "Interim Provisions for the Introduction of Contract System of Labor in State Enterprises." According to this document, as of 1 October this year the recruitment of new workers by state sector enterprises and institutions and nonproduction organizations will take the form of concluding labor contracts between the enterprise (or institution) and the worker (or employee).

The document explains that the introduction of the new labor system has been dictated by the need "to bring out working people's activeness to the utmost" and "to impart even greater dynamism to enterprises." It is also pointed out that the "Interim Provisions" are meant to enhance labor discipline and strengthen the system of production responsibility.

The labor system currently in use, PRC Minister of Labor and Personnel Zhao Dongwan declared in connection with the publication of the "Interim Provisions," was founded mainly on the use of permanent workers and employees whose recruitment and placement were implemented admininstratively under a uniform plan, and this system determined lifelong labor relations. This system, he explained, played an active role in its time in ensuring employment and success in economic building. It has, however, proved to be inconsistent, insofar as now it fails to meet the demands for greater dynamism on the part of enterprises and enhanced activeness on the part of personnel. The introduction of the "Interim Provisions" gives both enterprises and institutions an opportunity for choice in the hiring and the employment of personnel respectively.

RENMIN RIBAO notes in an editorial article that "the labor contracts system which is being put into practice differs in essence from the capitalist system of hired labor." This new system, in the newspaper's words, "is built on the basis of public ownership of the means of production, takes state, collective, and personal interests into account, and enjoys the protection of the law."

Reports in the Chinese press indicate that the system of labor contracts in the employment of new workers started being "experimentally introduced" in 1980. Since that time it has already spread to a total of 3.6 million workers, constituting about 5 percent of the total state sector work force. Furthermore, the reports say, the former labor system will remain in force for the existing contingent of permanent workers, numbering some 67 million persons, in the country's existing state enterprises.

At the same time, the Chinese press has published PRC State Council "Interim Provisions for the Security of Workers and Employees of State Enterprises Awaiting Employment" with a view to ensuring their minimum living wage "during periods of temporary unemployment." The persons covered by these provisions include, in particular, workers and employees whose labor contracts have expired or whose contracts have been canceled.

SHANGHAI IMPOSES TAX TO DETER OBSOLESCENCE

PM191351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "China"]

[Text] Beijing — The People's Government of Shanghai, one of the largest industrial centers in China, has taken a decision to impose an additional revenue tax on the production of low-quality obsolete electronics equipment.

The money will go into a "fund to encourage enterprises' technical modernization." The tax will grow annually to make it gradually unfavorable to produce low-quality output, which for the time being still enjoys success in the market because demand exceeds supply.

PAPER ON BACKGROUND OF KIMPO AIRPORT BOMBING

PM231345 Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian 17 Sep 86 p 4

["Today's Commentary" by Yu. Mitin: "Dangerous Games"]

[Text] An earlier commentary in SOVETSKIY SPORT, dealing with the alarming and explosive domestic political situation in South Korea, ended on the question: It would be interesting to know how many members of the International Olympic Committee had visited Seoul before shouldering the responsibility of giving it the right to stage the Olympic Games?

This question has lost none of its topicality today. Rather the contrary, and this can be seen with particular clarity on the eve of the 10th Asian Games due to open in the South Korean capital 20 September.

It has already become a routine matter for television and teleprinters to bring from South Korea almost daily reports about mass rallies and demonstrations by opponents of Chon Tu-hwan's puppet dictatorial regime, whose only mainstay is provided by the "bayonets" of the 40,000-strong U.S. occupation army. Reports of bloody clashes between demonstrators, mainly young people and students, and the police, as well as mass arrests of members of the opposition, have become routine. Until quite recently, however, the present rulers of South Korea, who are, by the way, quite widely represented on the Organizing Committee for the 1988 Olympics, pacified the world's sporting community: The events in the country, they claimed, were manifestations of strictly domestic contradictions which could not in the least overshadow the atmosphere of the international sports celebration.

The events occurring in Seoul at present, on the eve of the opening of the Asian Games -- the largest sports event in the continent with about 5,000 sportsmen from 25 countries in the region expected to arrive -- prove that all the guarantees by the puppet regime are nothing but empty words.

A powerful explosion shook the building of Seoul's Kimpo International Airport last Sunday. The grievous result was 5 dead and more than 30 injured. The explosive device was placed next to the passageway used by foreign sportsmen to disembark from the aircraft in which they had arrived for the 1986 Asian Games, and it was only by a fortunate accident that (this time) they were not the victims.

Somehow too quickly following the explosion, with the security services having only just launched an investigation into its causes, an official government statement was issued above the signatures of three ministerse -- of defense, justice, and internal affirs -- which laid responsibility for this terrorist act without any proof but also without any equivocation on... "North Korean agents." What is this -- elementary political irresponsibility or a deliberate "diversionary" maneuver: To exonerate the guilty and, simultaneously, to discredit the DPRK's prestige, thus putting an end to talks on the possibility of holding the 1988 Olympics on both sides of the 38th Parallel?

Meanwhile, in the opinion of the South Korean press itself, the explosion at Kimpo Airport is a tangible manifestation of the explosive situation throughout the country, an explosion of the people's anger against the dictatorial regime. Even Western news agencies, like AP and UPI for example, which can hardly be suspected of "disloyalty" to Chon Tu-hwan's regime, have been forced to admit that the slogan "Down With the Asian Games!" has recently become exceptionally popular among the democratic opposition movement.

This is explained by the fact, as the champions of this slogan rightfully believe, that Chon Tu-hwan's regime is holding these games at the expense of the deprived classes and exclusively for propaganda purposes, in order to establish the dictatorship's international prestige.

Reporting from Seoul, the very same news agencies, together with AFP, speak about the South Korean reality which is encountered by participants and guests of the 10th Asian games who have already arrived at the competition site. The entire 100,000-strong corps of police and security services in Seoul has been mobilized. The sports village is reminiscent of concentration camps from the time of the last war -- barbed wire fences and guards armed to the teeth. Nearly everywhere along the South Korean capital's streets one comes across armored vehicles and checkpoints where the documents and "hand baggage" of passersby are thoroughly checked. The same situation prevails at the entry points to all sports arenas and training grounds. Athletes can travel in the city only accompanied by a convoy in full kit...

This is the, so to speak, service provided by the organizers of the 1986 Asian Games for their participants. Chon Tu-hwan is playing a dangerous game with the world sports movement.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MARKS DPRK ANNIVERSARY

PM221320 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Matveyev article: "Scaling New Heights"]

[Text] The date 9 September holds a special place in the history of the Korean people. It was on exactly this day, 38 years ago, that the DPRK, was proclaimed. The first working people's state came into being in this ancient land. It became possible for the Korean people to build an independent, democratic state after the Soviet Army routed the armed forces of militarist Japan in Manchuria and Korea in August 1945.

However, even on the day when the first session of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly proclaimed the DPRK and approved its Constitution, it was clear that the young republic's freedom and sovereignty would still have to be fought for. The United States refused to withdraw its troops from the south of the Korean peninsula. Washington adopted a course aimed at establishing its supremacy in Korea, but this was impeded by the existence of the DPRK.

This is why a war was unleashed against People's Korea in June 1950. The American agagressors subjected DPRK territory to barbarous bomb attacks and artillery fire. Hundreds of towns and villages were razed to the ground. The Pentagon did not even stop at using chemical and bacteriological weapons.

But all these crimes failed to bring the interventionists victory. The Korean people and their armed forces were able to repel the enemy onslaught. And in 1953 the United States was forced to sign an armistice.

The Koreans set about restoring their motherland with the same selflessness and heroism with which they had defended it. Today this once backward, semifeudal country has become a socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture, science and culture. The Republic's industry now produces more in just 1 day than it did in a year 40 years ago. The Korean people are moving swiftly from one peak to another, creating a new, happy life.

They live in hope -- the hope of uniting their motherland. In the south of the peninsula American troops and the reactionary regime obedient to Washington continue to throw their weight about. These forces are unrelenting in their provocation against the DPRK.

People's Korea is waging a persistent struggle to ensure peace and security in Korea and the Far East and to turn the peninsula into a peace zone free of nuclear weapons. A considerable number of important initiatives have been put forward with this aim. In particular, in a show of good will the DPRK took the unilateral decision not to conduct large-scale miliitary maneuvers from 1 February.

The Soviet Union -- the first country to recognize the DPRK in 1948 -- highly appraises these steps and regards them as a serious contribution to the task of strengthening security and preventing the proliferation and buildup of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific. For its part, the DPRK welcomes the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race, eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons, and ensuring security both in the Asia-Pacific region and throughout the world as a whole.

USSR-DPRK cooperation is developing successfully in the economic and cultural sphere. The traditional relations of friendship between our peoples are growing stronger. On the glorious anniversary of the DPRK's formation all Soviet people wish the fraternal people new successes in socialist building and in fulfilling the tasks set by the Sixth Workers Party of Korea Congress.

MOSCOW CEREMONIES NOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARY

PM230827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "DPRK People's Celebration"]

[Text] The Soviet people salute the achievements of the DPRK's working people in building socialism and have consistently supported their just struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of South Korea and the unification of their motherland on a peaceful, democratic basis. This was stated on 8 September at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people to mark the 38th anniversary of the DPRK's formation.

Speakers stressed that the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet and Korean peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of both peoples, peace, and security in Asia and throughout the world.

Yi Tu-yi, DPRK charge d'affaires in the USSR, said that the dynamic development of ties between the DPRK and Soviet peoples in various spheres is based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the two countries. He stressed that the Korean people fervently support the Soviet Union's new peace-loving initiatives to end the arms race, avert the threat of nuclear war, and establish peace and stability in the Asia and Pacific region.

The following took part in the meeting: S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

Yi Tu-yi organized a friendly meeting at the embassy to mark the anniversary of the DPRK's formation. It was attended by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa and other officials.

On the same day DPRK Film Week opened at the capital's Litva movie theater. There was the premiere of the feature film "Company Political Instructor", which describes the heroic everyday life of Korean border troops.

The program also includes the films "Onward, Korea!", "The Road," and "In their Images." Particular interest has been generated by the "The Moment of Heroism," which is the joint work of DPRK and USSR film artists.

DPRK MILITARY OFFICIAL ON ARMY CONSTRUCTION WORK

LD232242 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 TASS — The DPRK's decision to send more than 150 thousand servicemen of the Korean People's Army to civilian construction sites has been motivated by the wish of the DPRK to take practical measures in the International Year of Peace for lessening tensions and strengthening security in the Korean peninsula. A statement to this effect was made at a press conference here today by Major-General Yi Hong-sung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army. Already several divisions and brigades of the Korean People's Army, he said have left their positions in the areas of the Sunchon Vynalon Complex, the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Works, the Kimgansan Hydropower station and other important economic projects.

Yu Hong-sung again urged the USA and South Korea to follow the DPRK's example and take real steps to lessen tension in Korea. In the event of a positive reaction, he said, the DPRK is ready to carry out large-scale measures to ensure lasting pace in the peninsula. Addressing the press conference, the commanders of the elements and units of the Korean People's Army participating in the construction of peaceful projects declared their determination to make a worthy contribution to the development of the DPRK's socialist economy.

JAPANESE-U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS BEGIN NEAR HONSHU

LD210856 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 21 TASS — Today the largest Japanese-U.S. naval exercise started in the Sea of Japan near the shores of the Honshu and Hokkaido Islands. It involves over 100 warships of the two countries, including the U.S. Ranger strike aircraft carrier, 150 planes and some 22,000 servicemen of the two countries. The plan of the war games, for the first time in the history of joint naval maneuvres, provides for strikes on ground targets. Jets from the Ranger will inflict air strikes on the Amagamori proving ground near the city of Misawa in northern Japan.

REPORTAGE ON NEW ZEALAND TRADE DELEGATION VISIT

Kamentsev, Moore Hold Talks

LD231445 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow Sep 23 TASS — Vladimir Kamenstev, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received Foreign Trade Minister Mike Moore of New Zealand, who is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Foreign Trade Minstry of the USSR at the head of a delegation of businessmen from New Zealand.

Kamentsev and Moore in their conversation discussed the further development of Soviet-New Zealand trade and economic relations.

Discuss Trade With Aristov

LD231640 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS — The state and prospects of the development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and New Zealand were discussed at the talks between representatives of the two countries held here today.

Taking part in them were Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and Michael Moore, minister of overseas trade and marketing, minister of tourism, minister of recreation and sport and minister in charge of publicity of New Zealand.

The New Zealand minister is accompanied by a a large group of businessmen from that country who are going to hold meetings and talks with representative of various Soviet ministries and organisations.

Commerce, Industry Talks

LD232135 Moscow TASS in English 1958 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS — Prospects of the development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and New Zealand were discussed today at a meeting with Mike Moore, minister of overseas trade and marketing, minister of tourism, minister of recreation and sport and minister in charge of publicity of New Zealand, in the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The Soviet side met with satisfaction the news about the creation of the "New Zealand—USSR" Council of Businessmen which had set itself the task of promoting reciprocal trade. Yevgeniy Pitovranov, president of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said that after the creation of a similar Soviet committee an agreement would be signed on cooperation between the two organizations. He expressed hope that it would permit it to improve the uneven, spasmodic nature of bilateral trade and to lay a solid foundation for its steady development.

Mike Moore said that the Government of New Zealand had welcomed the setting up of the Council of Businessmen as a public organizaion for the development of active business ties with the Soviet Union.

The activities of the council will permit New Zealand firms to get a better idea of the export and import potentialities of the Soviet market, while Soviet organizations will be able to familiarize themselves with a number of most up-to-date technologies, primarily in the sphere of milk, meat and wool processing.

The New Zealand minister is accompanied by a large group of representatives of New Zealand business circles who will hold talks in Soviet ministries and foreign trade associations.

Barabeychik Interviews Moore

LD232159 Moscow World Service in English 1550 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Interview with Michael Moore, New Zealand minister of overseas trade and tourism, by Aleksandr Barabeychik in Moscow from the "Guest Speaker" program, date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Barabeychik] New Zealand's minister of overseas trade and tourism, Michael Moore, has arrived in Moscow accompanied by directors of 25 leading industrial and trading firms. And that is a sure indication of the growing interest in the New Zealand business community to trade with the Soviet Union. I talked to Michael Moore right after his arrival in Moscow. Mr Moore, your assessment of the present state of trade between New Zealand and the Soviet Union; I think it has been a subject of fluctuation.

[Moore] It has; it's extremely lumpy. In one year we can have 200 million, next year 1 million. The Soviet Union is a commodity buyer. It buys a good quality of wool, sometimes butter, sometimes (?cheaply). But the Soviets quite correctly, from their (?point of view), wait till the prices are very low, and (?there are huge mountains) in Europe, and they want to get rid of their butter 1 year -- they won't buy it from us, and the same with sheep meat, so we can have a big amount of business one year and then it disappears the next year, because Soviet purchasers are very confident and look for the lowest price and buy off anybody's surplus.

[Barabeychik] What are you buying from us?

[Moore] We're not buying enough to tell the truth. The sales are very much one way, although in fisheries there is a substantial amount of Soviet fisheries in our waters. We've bought chemicals and some motor vehicles from you. There's a number of (?occasions) of those. We are seeing that Soviets have missed out on opportunities -- have not put in tenders. I was reading one of a container deal, which could have been substantial; where... [changes thought] just couldn't provide the colors, which seems to me a small reason to lose good business.

[Barabeychik] Well, this may be a perception on the part of those who have (?some legal) business in New Zealand that the USSR is ready enough to trade with a far away and little country like New Zealand. Is it a justified apprehension?

[Moore] No, I don't think it's because we're far away or we're small. I think it is the fact that you are very large and powerful [word indistinct] economy and we are a very small market economy, and while we have changed a lot of our rules to allow businessmen to export to New Zealand and Australians and Europeans and Japanese are taking advantage of our open rules, Soviet business people are not.

And that I guess is the function of how you operate at home. You operate in a centrally planned economy, and finding the gaps in our marketplace is something that requires some skill.

[Barabeychik] What should be done, do you think, to improve our trade, our economic cooperation in general? Do you think your present discussions with Soviet trade officials here in Moscow will be instrumental in reaching increase in our trade?

[Moore] I think it has. I have with me 25 of New Zealand's top businessmen; they're the top enterprises that do business in the Soviet Union. They want a chance to meet their opposite numbers to deal at the highest level so that they don't have to work their way through the system. That saves a lot of time. We're establishing a new Zealand-USSR business people's council so your business people can understand how our enterprises work, what the rules are in New Zealand. That ought to help. And we ought to be talking about longer term agreements so that we have something to go on, and (?that) we were going to be in 4 or 5 years. The only thing that stops us is ourselves. New Zealanders who don't understand the Soviet system, and Soviet people who don't understand our system. And I hope that this tour will enable me to show our importers -- and we have people with us who want to buy things -- how your system works, who to see. If they don't get a reply from a letter, whereabouts they should go.

[Barabeychik] Well naturally, much depends on the political climate in the world you live in, Mr Moore. And here perhaps a question bordering on politics. The USSR would like to see the Asiatic and Pacific regions included into the process of creating a comprehensive security system announced at the 27th Communist Party Congress here in Moscow earlier this year. And in his speech in Vladivostok, our leader Mikhail Gorbachev stressed the need to put a barrier of spreading nuclear weapons in the Pacific and supporting the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the south of the Pacific. How consistent are these proposals with the policy of the labor government of New Zealand at present? How can they facilitate trade?

[Moore] We want to see the South Pacific nuclear free. We're very antinuclear, and the best thing that could happen to facilitate cooperation in the South Pacific is to ensure that the South Pacific does not become part of superpower rivalry, and if the Soviet Union keeps her warships and her military presence out of the South Pacific, that would be a good step. [passage omitted]

SOCIALIST MEDIA OFFICIALS OPEN TALKS IN SRV

LD231221 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City September 23 TASS -- A regular meeting of the senior officials of the news and press agencies of socialist countries and of a number of developing countries of socialist orientation opened in this city in the south of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) today.

The representatives of 26 agencies from 17 countries are discussing the topical taks of streamlining information work and increasing cooperation in the light of the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and of the congresses of other fraternal parties.

Special attention is being given to the coordination of efforts and cooperation between the agencies in the field of popularization of the domestic and foreign policies of the fraternal parties and countries and, first of all, that of the large-scale peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the USSR's decisions on the introduction and extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, and of other proposals and practical measures aimed at ending the arms race, at achieving disarmament and at establishing a comprehensive system of international security.

Dao Tung, director-general of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (VNA), made a report on the role and tasks of news agencies in giving a boost to informational work in the light of the proposals on ensuring security and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region.

He emphasized the need to intensify work to expose the military preparations of the USA and its allies, and most dangerous consequences of imperialism's and reactionaries' policy of stepping up the nuclear arms race, of heightening international tensions and of stirring up political and military conflicts.

The speaker pointed out the importance of the Indochinese countries' foreign-policy initiatives aimed at ensuring peace, stability and cooperation in South-East Asia.

The participants in the meeting are to discuss matters concerning the preparation for a memorable date in the history of world socialism — the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution — and the popularisation of the achievements of socialist countries.

NEW PHILIPPINES ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM121027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Alejandro Melchor, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines, presented his credentials to G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 4 September.

Following the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, G. Pallayev and A. Melchor had a friendly conversation, in which M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

ALIYEV, OTHERS ATTEND BULGARIAN CULTURAL EVENT

LD232032 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The festival of Bulgarian culture will serve the noble cause of strengthening friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. This exhibition of the fraternal country's achievements in arts and literature is devoted to the 13th BCP Congress and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Bulgaria as a people's republic. The formal opening of the festival took place today at the Bolshoi Theater. It was attended by Comrades Aliyev, Ligachev, Yeltsin, Razumovskiy and Yakovlev. It was also attended by a delegation headed by Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the Intellectual Development Council attached to the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Culture Committee, and by Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union. Present in the hall were representatives of party organizations, local soviets, and public organizations, work collectives, and personalities in the cultural field.

In welcoming the guests, Zakharov, USSR minister of culture, stressed that the cultural festivals held in each other's country as part of the wide-ranging and comprehensive ties between them had become a good, strong tradition. In his reply, Yordanov expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for their warmth and hospitality. This was followed by a big concert by top entertainers from Bulgaria. An exhibition of contemporary Bulgarian art also opened today. It is being held at the Central Artist's house in Moscow.

LOGINOV DELEGATION HOLDS CONSULTATIONS IN SOFIA

PM231055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Sofia, 1º Sep — Consultations have taken place here between the Soviet and Bulgarian Foreign Ministries. The Soviet delegation was headed by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.P. Loginov, and the Bulgarian delegation by Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister I. Ganev. The leader of the Soviet delegation was received by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and had meetings with P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister, and D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

L.I. Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, participated in the meetings.

YELTSIN, BERLIN PARTY LEADERS CONFER 18 SEP

PM231051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] On 18 September B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, met with a Berlin SED Bezirk Committee delegation headed by G. Schabowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of Berlin SED Bezirk Committee.

In the course of friendly talks the guests were familiarized with the city party organization's work on implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HUSAK RECEIVES SILAYEV

PM231045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep — G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, yesterday receivd I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the USSR delegation at the regular session of plenipotentiary representatives of the two countries' governments on questions of developing nuclear power generation in Czechoslovakia.

SOLOMENTSEV LEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO BUDAPEST

LD221133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee led by Solomentsev, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Budapest from Moscow today at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation was welcomed at Budapest Airport by Gyenes, chairman of the MSZMP Central Control Committee, and other officials. USSR Ambassador to Hungary Stukalin was in the welcoming party.

Discussions With Gyenes

LD222149 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today a meeting was held in the Central Control Commission of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, betwen Comrade Solomentsev and Comrade Gyenes, chairman of the MSZMP Central Control Committee. They exchanged information on the experience of party work. Special attention was paid to questions of improving the activities of the party control bodies.

Baranya County Tour

LD232134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee, led by Comrade Solomentsev, currently in Hungary, today visited the important industrial and agricultural Baranya Country and its capital, the town of Pecs. At the county committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party the delegation met leaders of party organizations and the local authorities. Meeting participants exchanged information on tasks currently facing the two parties in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th Congress of the HSWP.

KHARKOV: ISRAELI TROOPS MASS ON LEBANON BORDER

LD231955 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS — Follows commentary by Vasiliy Kharkov, a TASS news analyst:

Israel is again massing its troops along the border with Lebanon. Large numbers of tanks, armoured personnel carriers and artillery have been sent into the so-called "security zone" arbitrarily established by Tel Aviv along the Lebanese border. It is the largest recently concentration of troops and materiel along the border with Lebanon, the U.S. ABC television company said.

This muscle-flexing demonstration is evidence of Tel Aviv's aggressive ambitions. Reporting on the massive buildup of the Israeli troops along the border with Lebanon, many foreign news media cannot help asking whether the Israeli command is preparing an invasion of that sovereign land.

They in Tel Aviv are trying to find a pretext for a fresh military action, claiming that the concentration of troops and materiel is in retaliation for the actions of the Lebanese patriots who delivered telling blows on the Israeli puppets of the so-called "South Lebanon Army." Defence Minister Rabin Said that the Israeli Armed Forces would give every assistance to the units of their mercenaries to protect them from retribution of Lebanon's patriotic forces. This looks like a real ultimatum. Its essence could be expressed in a nutshell as follows the Lebanese partriots are advised against upholding their righteous cause, against worrying the Israeli puppets, otherwise Tel Aviv will again launch a punitive raid deep into Lebanon's territory.

The massive concentration of Israeli troops along the Lebanese border has taken place on the eve of a new raound of a national dialogue at the level of cabinet members of Lebanon at a time when the views of the sides seem to be geeting closer, which opens an opportunity of reaching a "national pact". Bearing in mind that Israel's military presence has always played the role of a catalyst in the internal conflict in Lebanon, the current demonstration of military muscle by Tel Aviv has thus another sinister aspect to it, the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, said.

It is also apt to note that the military show has been undertaken right after the Israeli Prime Minister Peres held talks in Washington. As was the case in the past too, Tel Aviv every time tried, in plotting a fresh provocative anti-Arab action, to get Washington's blessing. This time again it has the blessing of its strategic ally.

'NEW SIGNIFICANCE' SEEN IN IRANIAN ENERGY TIES

NC231257 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Talks between officials of the Soviet foreign trade organization Tekhnopromeksport and the Iranian company Tavanir, devoted to power generation and distribution, have concluded in Moscow. Problems concerning the resumption of construction work on the thermal power station in Esfahan, which will have a capacity of 800 megawatts, were also discussed. Our economics correspondent writes:

Soviet firms have collaborated with Iran in power generation for some time. The hydroelectric complex that includes the Mil-o Moghan water diversion dam and the power station on the Aras River opened in 1970. This power plant has operated since then without interruption, and provides energy to adjoining areas in Iran and the Soviet Union. The Ramin thermal power station near Ahvaz, with a capacity of 1,260 megawatts, and the Esfahan thermal power plant with a capacity of 800 megawatts, built by Soviet organizations, were handed over as soon as they became operational.

This means that Soviet firms, using their own resources, took responsibility for the entire process of construction and installation. They turned over a fully functional complex, with two genrators in each thermal power plant, to Iranian (?officials); that is, to the Tavanir company. However, Soviet firms were forced to pull their experts out of Iran for safety's sake as the war intensified. For this reason, only Iranian firms have been active as the thermal power station since 1985.

A part of their policy of good-neighborliness, formed on the basis of decades of growing economic cooperation, Soviet firms have shipped the necessary equipment and spare parts on a regular basis, despite the absence of on-site Soviet experts. As a result, Iranian companies have been able to continue construction of the third and fourth units of the generator at the Esfahan thermal power plant. In keeping with the same policy, the Soviet organizations announced in their recent talks that they were willing to send their personnel back to the Islamic Republic of Iran to complete the Esfahan power station. This agreement will be ratified at the 10th session of the joint Soviet-Iranian economic commettee, scheduled to be held in Iran at the end of 1986. The prospects for strengthening and deepening cooperation between Iranian and Soviet companies in the energy sector will also be assessed.

In addition, Iran's proposals to resume the supply of natural gas to the Soviet Union in exchange for the construction of industrial and other plants in Iran, makes things appear more optimistic. One may confidently assume that if agreement is reached on various issues, Soviet-Iranian cooperation in energy, and increased economic ties, will take on a new significance.

DESIRE FOR BETTER TIES NOTED ON SAUDI ANNIVERSARY

LD232125 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Station commentary by Viktor (Sansantona)]

[Text] These days Saudi Arabia is celebrating the anniversary of the establishment of the independent Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Soviet Union knows this date and remembers it; not only because it concerns a great Arab country occupying a distinguished place among other Arab countries. But because the date of the establishment of Saudi Arabia as an independent state is linked with some unforgettable distant events: Events concerning the establishment of the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Arab world.

Some people might not remember; others might intentionally not want to remember, the fact that Saudi Arabia was established and developed through a complex struggle, carried out primarily against London's colonialist policies.

The young state was confronted after World War I by many difficulties created by the political conspiracies of Western countries, which covetted the Arab territories that formerly belonged to the collapsing Ottoman Empire as well as wanting to prevent the establishment of independent Arab states in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union [passage indistinct]. This step was very important diplomatically because it helped to consolidate the international position of the young Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Active trade relations then linked our country with Saudi Arabia: The Soviet Union used to export much needed commodities to the Kingdom, and it is ironic that among the commodities the Soviet Union then used to export to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were oil byproducts. At the time Soviet doctors were also very much appreciated by the Saudis. Regrettably, relations between our two countries have since deteriorated and they do not today conform to the level to which relations between countries should have developed. This does not however mean that relations between our two countries are totally nonexistent. One must point to the visit of the Saudi Foreign Minister, Sa'ud al-Faysal, to Moscow in December 1982, which was within the framework of the visit of the Committee of Seven, and his useful talks with the Soviet leaders. The Soviet Union was also visited last year by Prince Faysal ibn Fahd, the Saudi minister of sport and youth. Groups of Soviet Muslims go annually to the holy place: and trade exchanges between the two countries are taking place. [passage indistinct] It is noteworthy to mention that the point at issue concerns two countries not too far away from each other and, at a time when hundreds of kilometers are not considered to be a great distance, we can say that they are two neighboring countries.

In other words, there are huge reserves for furthering relations between the Soviet Union and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This is, in fact, a sphere in which the two countries and their peoples should actively work together; time will, however, work on for this. The Soviet Union has repeatedly shown its readiness for such development in the situation. It is noteworthy to point out that the Soviet Union's concern to develop fruitful relations with all countries, including Saudi Arabia, is no less than Saudi Arabia's objective concern to develop such contacts and restore such relations to normality.

At this time the Soviet Union congratulates Saudi Arabia, the people and the leadership, on the occasion of the anniversary of its independence, and also wishes it prospertiy and progress.

KUWAITI UNDER SECRETARY, DELEGATION ARRIVE 22 SEP

LD222041 Kuwait KUNA in English 1731 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, Sept 22 (KUNA) Kuwaiti Undersecretary of the Interior, General Yusuf al-Kharafi arrived here Monday at the head of a senior-level security delegation on a four-day visit to the Soviet Union. Al-Kharafi was received by ranking officials of the Soviet Interior Ministry and Kuwait's ambassador here 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ayy.

The delegation accompanying Al-Kharafi includes Director of State Securty Col Ahmad al-Fahd, director of traffic in Ahmadi Governorate Col Mosaaed al-Qattan [name as received] and director of the Criminal Investigations Department, Col Ahmad al-Rujaib [names as received].

Official Kuwaiti-Soviet talks on security cooperation between the departments in both countries are scheduled to open tomorrow. This is the first time that such a high-powered security delegation from Kuwait pays a visit to the Soviet Union.

GROMYKO, DOBRYNIN WELCOME MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT

LD240632 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0613 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow 24 Sep (TASS) -- Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and his spouse arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government.

Didier Ratsiraka and his spouse were met at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, with his spouse; Anatoliy Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and other officials.

Gromyko Opens Talks

LD241018 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- Soviet-Malagasy negotiations opened in the Kremlin today. The parties to the negotiations are Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko and General Secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka.

Didier Ratsiraka arrived in Moscow this morning for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

GROMYKO HOLDS 'COMRADELY' TALKS WITH ANGOLANS

PM231041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Angolan Parliamentarians Received"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Angolan People's Assembly headed by Juliao Mateus Paulo, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee and member of the People's Assembly Standing Commission (Presidium), in the Kremlin 19 September. In the past, on learning of the feat of the Soviet soldier Aleksandr Matrosov, the delegation leader, an eminent Angolan party and state figure, assumed the pseudonym of Dino Matross ("Dino" is the Portuguese dimunitive form of "Alexander") during the years of the national liberation struggle and became widely known by that name both inside and outside the country.

In a comradely atmosphere there was a detailed exchange of information on the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 2d MPLA-Labor Party Congress. The Angolan parliamentarians spoke about the election campaign which has begun in the country to elect deputies to local organs of power.

A.A. Gromyko emphasized that removal of the threat of nuclear catastrophe is the chief current issues, and drew his interlocutors' attention to the very important Soviet foreign policy initiatives advanced in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, in the 27th party congress decisions, and in the corresponding statements of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Both sides emphasized the exceptional importance of the USSR's proposals for creating an all-embracing system of international security.

The Angolan parliamentarians approved the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions through 1 January 1987.

The sides voiced satisfaction with the positive results of the Eighth Conference of Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government, which took place in Harare. It was emphasized that the Nonaligned Movement possesses considerable antiwar potential, and today it is more important than ever that this potential be embodied in specific peace-loving actions and, equally, that the struggle for social and national liberation be closely combined with the struggle for peace and the prevention of nuclear war.

Great attention was devoted to the dangerously explosive situation in southern Africa. The sides emphasized once again the need to take all measures to put an end to the Republic of South Africa's aggression against sovereign Angola and other "Front-Line States." Juliao Mateus Paulo noted the Soviet Union's great contribution to the cause of the national liberation struggle in Africa.

A.A. Gromyko declared the USSR will continue to assist the peoples struggling for Africa's final liberation from the verstiges of colonialism and racism.

Questions of the development of Soviet-Angolan relations and key problems of the international situation, including the situation on the African Continent, were discussed. Both sides noted with satisfaction that the fruitful development of Soviet-Angolan relations on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation meets their peoples' interests and serves to strengthen peace and security in Africa and throughout the world. The sides advocated the further development of Soviet-Angolan cooperation.

'SECRET' U.S. AIRCRAFT SALE TO SOUTH AFRICA CLAIMED

LD201924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Nadezhda Ryasova commentary]

[Text] The Republic of South Africa [RSA] has procured a batch of U.S. Boeing 707 jet aircraft for its Armed Forces. This was reported by a representative of the Pretoria regime's Air Force in Johannesburg. He flatly refused to elaborate on the supplier of the aircraft. Nadezhda Ryasova is at the microphone:

[Ryasova] Pretoria's unwillingness to divulge the names of those supplying military technology to the apartheid state is understandable, for as far back as 1977, the UN Security Council introduced an embargo on such deliveries and forbade all UN members to cooperate with the RSA in the military area. Although representatives of the Western powers, including the United States, voted for the embargo, they still systematically and grossly violate it.

Information on the unseemly deals with the racist RSA are, naturally, not advertised. But, all the same, they get into the pages of the press from time to time.

So it has become known that in the first quarter of 1984 alone the U.S. Administration — by secret arrangement — gave U.S. corporations permission to export to the RSA arms to the total value of $88 million. Modern fighter aircraft, telescopic instruments and electronic guidance systems were dispatched to South Africa. The U.S. Boeings recently acquired by Pretoria, for example are fully fitted with electronic equipment. According to experts, they will significantly increase the might of the RSA's Air Force and will allow it to operate at great distance deep into the African Continent. Naturally, Washington is well aware that the RSA military needs such aircraft to perpetrate piratic raids on Angola, Mozambique, and other contiguous African countries. They are aware and in full knowledge they arm the South African aggressors. Indeed, they hypocritically hold forth, moreover, on the White House's seeking to solve regional conflicts in the south of the African Continent.

'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' FORUM OPENS IN MANAGUA

LD230928 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Managua September 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

The main tasks facing the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Latin America are to disclose the U.S. aggressive designs against Nicaragua and other Central American countries, to display solidarity with all the nations fighting for social and economic liberation. This was stated by the participants in a celebration meeting which was held in Nicaragua's capital city on Monday [22 Sep] on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Latin America. That organization formed by representatives of the progressive public of Central America, spread its activities to the whole of the Latin American region over a brief period of time.

The formation of that organisation and its activities over a period of five years were prompted by the vital need of giving a reply to U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy, the TASS correspondent has been told by executive secretary of the tribunal Freddy Balzan. The U.S. Administration's course of the arms race, its decision to get down to the star wars programme, intensification of economic and political diktat, the attempts to resolve all questions from the position of force cannot but be the cause of concern and anxiety of the world public.

This causes still greater anxiety of the peoples of Central America where there is a real threat of armed interference on the part of U.S. imperialism, stressed Freddy Balzan.

The United States would like to thwart the process of socio-economic transformations carried out by the Sandinist government and to prevent Nicaragua's example from spreading to other regions of Latin America.

With the Washington Administration carrying out its imperial course, our duty is to invariably disclose U.S. imperialism's criminal activities and to inform the broad world public of that, said Freddy Balzan.

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 10-21 SEP

PM221730 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for cooperation between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party, a delegation of party workers from the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee sugar production section was in the Soviet Union on 10-21 September.

The guests were familiarized with CPSU experience in leadership of the agroindustrial complex. The Cuban comrades had talks in the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Section, the Ukrainian Communist Party Poltava obkom, and the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee, visited a number of industrial enterprises, science institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and studied the practice of party organization's work.

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV RETURNS TO MOSCOW 20 SEP

LD201035 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1025 GMT 20 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned to Moscow from his vacation today.

RESOLUTIONS ISSUED ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC TIES

PM231835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On Measures To Radically Improve Foreign Economic Activity"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted resolutions "On Measures To Improve the Management of Foreign Economic Ties" and "On Measures To Improve the Management of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation With Socialist Countries." They make provision for a number of major measures in this sphere. They are part of the in-depth restructuring of the economic machinery in the USSR being carried out in accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

During the postwar period the Soviet Union has established a broad presence on the world market and achieved a substantial expansion of its foreign economic activity. The USSR is an active participant in the integration process within the framework of the socialist community, and the socialist countries account for more than half of its foreign trade turnover. Diverse trade and economic ties have been established with developing states and Western countries. Participation in the international division of labor is becoming an increasingly important factor in the development of the Soviet national economy.

At the same time the established scale, structure, and forms of our trade, scientific and technical, and production ties have come to be at variance with the requirements of the intensification of the national economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. This has become particularly tangible against the backdrop of the profound changes in international economic relations under the influence of the scientific and technical revolution.

The USSR's share of world trade does not match the level of economic development which the country has reached or the requirements of its economic development.

Unsatisfactory use is made of the export potential of processing industry, and first and foremost machine building. The transition to extensive joint ventures [kooperatsiya] in the scientific, technical, and production fields is proceeding slowly.

The existing situation is largely the result of obsolete methods of managing foreign economic activity and the lack of coordination of industry and foreign trade. Production associations and enterprises were in effect excluded from direct participation in foreign economic activity and socialist economic integration.

With a view to improving the management of the foreign economic complex and improving the standard of coordination of the work of ministries, departments, and organizations engaging in trade, economic, currency, financial, scientific, and technical ties with foreign countries, the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission has been set up. It is charged with the functions of leadership of the activity of foreign economic ministries and departments in their implementation of foreign economic ties.

The USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission is headed by a chairman at the level of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. It includes the leaders of leading USSR ministries and departments involved in foreign economic activity. The planned measures to improve foreign economic activity are in tune with the measures being implemented in the USSR to considerably expand the rights and responsibility of associations and enterprises and transfer them to full financial autonomy and self-financing. These measures are aimed at increasing the interest of those who produce output in expanding the production of highly efficient goods for export and in ensuring the thrifty utilization of imported resources. More than 20 USSR ministries and departments, as well as 70 of the biggest associations and enterprises, are granted the right, from 1 January 1987, to engage directly in export and import operations (including the markets of capitalist and developing countries). They will incorporate within their framework financially autonomous foreign trade firms. As the appropriate prerequisites are created, similar rights will be granted to other ministries, organizations, and enterprises.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations will monitor foreign trade operations with a view to safeguarding state interests. Associations and enterprises which have not yet been granted the right to go into foreign markets will export and import output on the basis of contractual relations with foreign trade associations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, as well as other ministries and departments.

With a view to increasing the economic interest and expanding the autonomy of enterprises and associations in developing exports and renewing the production base, currency allocation funds [fondy valyutnykh otchisleniy] are to be set up at the enterprises and associations, to finance export and import operations. These funds may be used to purchase on the foreign market, independently or through foreign trade organizations, the machines, equipment, and materials needed for the retooling and modernization of production and for scientific research, experimental, design, and other work. Such purchases to meet the requirements of associations, enterprises, and organizations are incorporated in the import plan in full, and are carried out on a priority basis. Associations and enterprises are granted the right to receive currency credits from the USSR Foreign Trade Bank. At the same time the economic responsibility of associations and enterprises in the event of their nonfulfillment of plan targets for the export of goods or contractual commitments is considerably increased. They make good the losses thus suffered out of their currency resources.

In economic cooperation with the socialist countries, it is planned to ensure a transition from primarily trading relations to far-reaching production specialization and joint ventures. The basis of all work in cooperation is the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000. It is planned to draw up a framework [kontseptsiya] for the development of the USSR's foreign economic ties with the CEMA countries which will form the basis for coordinating long-term economic policy and for the coordination of state plans. [paragraph continues]

The 5-year and annual plans for economic and social development will set targets for USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers relating to the volumes of foreign economic ties, with targets for the CEMA countries being specified.

Soviet associations and enterprises are granted broad rights in the development of direct ties with enterprises and organizations of the other CEMA countries. They will independently resolve all questions relating to joint ventures, and that includes defining the avenues and concrete objectives of cooperation, choosing partners in the CEMA countries, and carrying out deliveries under joint ventures, including the signing of economic treaties and contracts for the delivery of output and the provision of services relating to joint ventures and the development of production, defying the economic terms of cooperation, and agreeing on prices for the component articles and services under joint ventures.

Here the associations, enterprises, and organizations have granted the opportunity to carry out, together with their partners, joint planning of production facilities under joint ventures, making provision first and foremost for the development and assimilation of progressive equipment and the creation of new capacities and the modernization of existing ones, and also to agree on the range and volumes of export and import deliveries of output under joint ventures.

Wide opportunities are opened up for them to participate directly in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA countries Through the Year 2000, and in particular in carrying out, together with organizations in the CEMA Countries, scientific research, planning, design, and experimental work, and in exchanging scientific and technical documentation on mutually agreed terms.

All the revenue from activity in the sphere of international joint ventures remains fully at the disposal of enterprises (with the exception of small deduction to go to the sector ministries). The currency allocation funds of associations and enterprises will not be subject to confiscation by higher organizations.

Provision is made for the possibility of the wide utilization in the socialist countries' mutual relations of such forms of cooperation as joint [sovmestnyye] enterprises, which could be created on the territory of the USSR or other countries on the basis of common ownership, and international associations and organizations, where national ownership is preserved but joint activity is carried out on the basis of coordinated or common plans.

Joint enterprises will be entirely financially autonomous, economically independent organizations endowed with broad rights in the sphere of export and import relations, the agreeing of prices for the output produced, the conclusion of contracts, and so forth. The profits made by such enterprises will be distributed among their participants in proportion to their contribution to the state fund [ustavnoy fond].

Joint enterprises will carry out their activity within the system of the Soviet economy and will be guided by the legislation which exists in the USSR and by the labor and social norms for Soviet citizens. Provision is also made for a new procedure for sending Soviet specialists to the CEMA countries within the framework of direct ties.

This procedure will considerably facilitate the organization of official secondments on the basis of granting the right to resolve these questions directly to the leadership of associations and enterprises.

The measures adopted open up wide opportunities for accelerating the process of socialist economic integration and for stepping up in every way the practice of joint ventures in the production, scientific, and technical fields within the framework of the community.

Provision is made for the development of new forms of economic relations with firms in capitalist countries, including joint ventures in the scientific, technical, and production fields and the setting up of joint enterprises. In applying the new forms of economic ties, the Soviet state will proceed in its mutual relations with foreign partners on the basis of compliance with the principles of mutual benefit and will guarantee respect for their interests and rights. At the same time the principle of the state monopoly of foreign economic activity and unconditional compliance by foreign partners with Soviet laws and norms will continue to be adhered to firmly. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers believe that the struggle for a decisive restructuring of foreign economic activity must be the cause of the whole party and the whole state, and express firm confidence that party, soviet, and economic organs and the labor collectives of production associations, enterprises, and organizations will ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the measures adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government with the aim of implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

DETAILS OF FOOD TRADE CRIME RING DISCLOSED

PM191011 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[M. Kashevnik article: "After the Sentence. Tregubov's Network" -- first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] The day before yesterday our newspaper published a report that the RSFSR Supreme Court had heard a criminal case against leaders of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for Trade [Glavmostorg] investigated by the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office. Several former leaders of the Glavmostorg, rayon food trade organizations, and large food stores, and also other trade workers, were sentenced for bribe-taking, abuse of official position, and embezzlement.

Rumors about this notorious case were circulating around Moscow for a long time. Rumor spoke of fabulous sums of stolen money and mentioned all sorts of famous names involved to a greater or lesser extent in the bribe-takers' dirty affairs. Now, after the trial, it is possible to speak about this specifically and accurately. It is difficult and sad to narrate the story of the moral fall of an entire group of senior trade officials who had belonged to the party ranks and had been singled out for decorations, including combat decorations. It is, however, also necessary. Primarily because the open and public cleansing of evil generates a response from every honest citizen, evokes his civic qualities, and draws his attention to aspects of our daily life which form pools of stagnation and obstruct progress.

The inertial momentum of bribe-taking, once entrenched deep inside the Glavmostorg, had an almost automatic effect, mercilessly attracting more and more new people within its force field. [paragraph continues]

It gradually became a regulator of mutual relations and ultimately turned into a system which tied together many trade subdivisions through the roots of reciprocal guarantees. Roots which, naturally, cannot be durable. As a rule, deception is shortlived.

V. Bolysov, state prosecuting attorney, senior legal adviser, and deputy chief of administration at the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office, comments:

This was a lengthy judicial investigation. It began in November last year, and it was only 3 days ago, on 9 September, that the RSFSR Supreme Court Member V. Cherkasov, who presided at the trial, passed sentence. Final sentence, not subject to appeal. The highest court tried 25 persons. They had stolen hundreds of thousands of rubles. The investigation submitted to the court almost 130 case files, and hundreds of witnesses were examined in the course of the sittings. Attempts were made to sidetrack the investigation. This is why, immediately after passing sentence, the judge initiated four criminal cases for perjury.

To put it briefly, an unusually complex case. People occupying different positions, from the Main Administration's chief to chiefs of store departments -- completely different people -- found themselves in the dock. But they did have one single thing in common -- greed. It was greed that pushed these peple down the slippery path. Many of them found only the first step difficult. Afterwards the pangs of conscience ceased. The easy way of the dolce vita turned their heads, while moral values were brushed aside and cast off as useless.

Tregubov was the leader of "the system" in terms of both official position and extent of shamelessness. Appointed Glavmostorg chief in 1968, he first of all took care of his assistants.

Kokhlov, chief of the Trade Organization Department, was considered "ex officio" Tregubov's right-hand man. Without any higher education and not a party member, he was appointed member of the Administration Collegium. Tregubov insisted on this, even though he was, of coures, aware of certain details of his suitable subordinate's life story: During the war Khokhlov had shot himself to cause a self-inflicted wound, which was essentially desertion, and a military tribunal passes a severe sentence on him.

While in the Glavmostorg Khokhlov was in charge of the "organization of socialist competition." He was in a position to cover up many things. Bribers started enjoying the status of most favored persons. The same trade enterprise were virtually always among the winners. Generous bonuses found their way into the pockets of the "frontrankers." By way of encouraging him, and to the detriment of other Moscow stores, "goods in short supply materialized" now and then, offering of course yet another opportunity to line his pockets.

It goes almost without saying that all members of the thieves' corporation were interested in Khokhlov. That was why they brought him everything, from cabbage-pickling barrels to fish fillets for his cat. And everyone who brought anything knew that any gift must be supplemented with two bottles of "Gvardeyskaya" -- the deserter Khokhlov did not drink any other brand of vodka.

Kireyev, chief of the Monitoring and Inspectorate Department, was another figure at the trial. [paragraph continues]

He often acted in concert with his bosom pal Filippov, director of the "Novoarbatskiy" food store. Whenever the latter wanted to get rid of someone or bring pressure to bear on people who would not do his bidding, Kireyev immediately brought his inspectors into play. A drunkard and morally corrupt person — such was the chief of a key department at the Main Administration.

An amazing case: What the protagonists of this story wanted out of life did not go beyond the limits of primitive physiological pleasures — to eat better, to drink more. And to dress in some expensive clothes. As far as spiritual requirements went, they never climbed higher than the steps leading into restaurants at the prestigious premises of creative unions.

A different role was assigned in Tregubov's team to his first deputy Petrikov. For several years in succession he was the only one controlling the channel along which the tributes paid by subordinates flowed. Moreover, Petrikov himself regularly fed his boss. The amount of bribes between them had been set a long time before, and did not change over many years. Only on one particular morning Petrikov's regular payment greatly exceeded the usual amount. Tregubov was amazed to start with, but his deputy conveniently reminded him of the birthday being celebrated by his boss on that day.

That was the beginning of something unimaginable. Throughout the day, the street where the Glavmostorg building is situated was blocked by motor vehicles and a specially assigned militiaman kept order, Tregubov's aides having drawn up in advance a precise time schedule for the delivery of gifts and messages. The man celebrating his 60th birthday smiled emotionally, sensing a rising awareness of his own irreplaceability, importance, and...impunity. To top it all, his high-ranking patrons personally delivered their greetings messages.

V. Bolysov comments:

His ego boosted by the attention of prominent personalities, Tregubov held a very high opinion of himself, as if a seal of approval had been conferred on him by these acquaintances. Following his arrest, in the course of the investigation, and even in the courtroom he ran true to form. At the court sittings he attempted to distort obvious facts, played up, took refuge behind a mask of assumed self-importance, used familiar terms toward his former subordinates in his accustomed manner, and even attempted to extract from them evidence in his favor. At times he simply confused the dock with his office armchair, from where he had uttered so many demagogical phrases about the need to consolidate order in Moscow's trade. The president of the court was forced on several occasions to warn him. When the 15-year sentence was passed, the judge asked Tregubov: "Do you understand everything?" He replied: "I understand the sentence, but I do not agree with it. I am the victim of a conspiracy." It never did occur to him that the conspiracy was hatched by himself when he crossed for the first time the invisible dividing line between honest and criminal life.

The faith in his own invulnerability, which had been cultivated for such a long time, made the former Glavmostorg chief a truly awesome figure. In February 1984 he received an individual pension of union status and gave up his official duties. The reason behind this will be revealed later. But only 2 months later he found himself occupying a leading position in the USSR Ministry of Trade.

Two more months later Tregubov was arrested. But he lost his party membership ticket only after the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission's intervention because at that time, 2 years ago, the party gorkom was taking its time in producing a principled evaluation of this successful leader.

So, why did the Glavmostorg chief retire on pensionin such a hurry? The point is that, shortly beforehand, an investigation had been launched into bribery and embezzlement at one of the capital's largest food stores, the No. 1 Food Store headed by Sokolov (whom the Glavmostorg chief used to call "our young Yeliseyev"). The arrest of the inveterate criminal started a chain reaction of panic. Fearing exposure, Tregubov ordered the directors of Moscow trade subdivisions to temporarily suspend their "money relations" with subordinates. In other words, he imposed an embargo on bribery and other abuses. Lie low, bide your time. He was gradually preparing his own silent withdrawal.

What kind of "system" had Tregubov institutee in Moscow trade? How was trade undermined both economically and morally?

V. Bolysov comments:

Back in the past, at the time when the Glavmostorg was set up, there also appeared corresponding sector administrations and specialized trading organizations with a widespread network of stores outside the jurisdiction of territorial administrative organs. This in turn resulted in the centralization of funds and planning questions. The selection and placement of cadres were also placed in the hands of a small group of people. Who was to be punished, who was to be spared — everything was decided behind closed doors. The work of the Main Administration, which was under the direct jurisdiction of the city's leaders at the time, proved to be beyond the scope of any monitoring by the USSR and RSFSR Ministries of Trade, the Main Administration for State Inspection of Goods Quality and Trade, the USSR State Committee for Prices, and the public. Not to mention any departmental monitoring! Under these conditions such monitoring existed only for the purposes of glossing over shortcomings so as to prevent even the tiniest grain of truth from becoming public knowledge. Tregubov cut back the number of auditors and sidetracked them to extraneous jobs. He regularly slipped bonuses to Vetrov, one of the Moscow Trade Inspectorate leaders, and he obediently did Tregubov's bidding.

I am not going to describe the technology which enabled trade workers to "wet their snouts." I will only remark on two aspects. The first is that Tregubov's system deliberately undermined the principles of the organization of teams' material responsibility. Sales personnel and cashier-monitors were excluded from teams. Only chiefs and their deputies remained within them. The effective rule was: Sales personnel accounted for their stock to those individuals and any shortages were made good by cheating purchasers and other tricks.

The second aspect was plan revision. Making use of his links with Mitrofanov, deputy chief of the City Planning Commission who has now been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for bribe-taking and other crimes, Tregubov ensured that the Glavmostorg was given an "easy" plan, whose fulfillment was virtually guaranteed. In his turn the Main Administration chief himself amended the plans for his subdivisions.

People in the Glavmostorg felt that they had become highly skilled in creating an impression of success. [paragraph continues]

No sooner did some person in a leadership position express the desire to see for himself the state of trade in Moscow's stores than Tregubov, having wide-ranging ties and a whole network of informers, would issue orders for the urgent delivery of various articles in short supply to the stores where the person in leadership position intended to pay a "surprise" visit. This was accompanied by threats to the sales personnel: For the time being no cheating, no rudeness, no idling.

Tveritinov, director of the "Gastronom-gum" store, had a curious attitude toward his privileged position. A major scoundrel and demagogue, he was capable of lecturing his subordinates for hours.

"We bear particular responsibility. It is important that everyone, including our enemies, should see the goods we have and the way we trade. Therefore, you must work honestly, conscientiously, and properly...."

"Boris Sergeyevich," a department chief asked him once when they were alone, "you say one thing, but what do you do in practice? After all, we all give you R200--300 each every month. And you still appeal for honesty..."

"I am not talking about you," Tveritinov parried calmly, "but about ordinary workers...."

It cannot be said that reports about the Glavmostorg's bad and dishonest operations never reached any other offices. They did. There were inspections, strict instructions, and even reprimands. But that was all. Back in the past the USSR State Committee for Prices revealed instances of crude violations of trade rules in 20 of Moscow's rayons. The result was a very serios inquiry, and those conducting it proposed that it be discussed by party and soviet organs. Nonetheless Tregubov managed to defuse the situation and, with the tacit agreement of the State Committee for Prices leadership, the report was sent to... the Glavmostorg. The collegium assembled, discussed the results of the inspections, and took measures. And here is the outcome: Over the following years many of the city's trade enterprise leaders continued their criminal activity right up to the time they were arrested.

The embezzlement, bribery, demoralization of cadres, and numerous breaches of trade rules had a tangible effect on the development of the social sphere in Moscow. It must be said, though, that this was also possible as a result of the inadequate work done by the capital's internal affairs organs.

The RSFSR Prosecutor's Office and Supreme Court performed a vast amount of work to unravel the skein of crimes committed over a period of more than 15 years. More than 40 cases involving embezzlement and bribery in Moscow's trade and public catering system have been investigated and sent for trial in the last 2 years alone. Nor is this the end. The files of legal cases involving intrigues in trade have not been closed. Far from it, in fact. The reverberations will continue to be felt....

AZERBAIJAN CP POLLS PUBLIC ON UNEARNED INCOME

WA231000 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 22 Aug 86 (Insert)

[Text] Your Opinion on the State of the Struggle Against Unearned Income in the Republic

Combating Unearned Income — Concern of Each and Everyone

Conscientious labor for the good of society and in the name of consolidation of the might of the motherland has always been held in high regard in our country. This is why instances of embezzlement and bribe-taking and the endeavor of certain citizens to live beyond their means and derive unearned income give rise to the angry indignation of all honest workers. These and other ugly phenomena are incompatible with our way of life and cause harm to the economy and public property.

The utmost support and ardent response of the communists and working people of our republic, as of all Soviet people, have been evoked by the party and government decisions on an intensification of the fight against unearned income. Convincing testimony to this are the numerous letters, proposals and warnings being received by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the Center for Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research and newspaper, television and radio editorial offices. Declaring their full approval for the measures being implemented their authors express with a feeling of profound interest in the realization of the adopted decisions their thoughts, observations and proposals. They insistently demand that a reliable shield be erected against ill-gotten gain, propose specific ways of stepping up the struggle against unearned income and share positive experience accumulated in the localities.

An uncompromising struggle is being conducted actively in our republic against abuse of office, embezzlement and lax management and against those who are attempting, thanks to inflated reports and window-dressing to create an appearance of well-being and at the same time indulging in abuses and deriving unearned income. A number of crimes of office, including large-scale embezzlement of socialist property, have been uncovered and cut short in the last 18 months alone. Criminal proceeding have been instituted against bribe-takers, self-seekers and enterprise, organization, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and shop chiefs who have cheated the state and engaged in personal enrichment.

At the same time, as the working people's letters and the inspections carried out by the Azerbaijan People's Control Committee and republic Prosecutor's Office and MVD testify, there are still many serious shortcomings in this work, and in some areas negative phenomena are not always evaluated seriously and high-mindedly. These questions were examined specially at an Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau enlarged session in June. For failing to adopt the proper measures in the fight against negative phenomena a number of officials and rayon leaders were held strictly to account.

An emphatic policy of fundamental rebuilding in all spheres of social life, toward which the 27th CPSU Congress directs us, presupposes as the basis, the foundation of acceleration the institution of model state order and discipline everywhere and in everything, A. Ragimov, brigade leader at the Leyt. Shmidt Machine-Building Plant and winner of the republic State Prize, and Great Patriotic War invalid M. Mamedov from Sumgait, Baku oil worker S. Azimov, and many others believe. [paragraph continues]

It is quite right, they emphasize, that the responsibility of enterprise, organization, establishment, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders for organizing the struggle against extravagance and losses, ensuring the strictest economies and use of material and monetary resources and regulating accounting and supervision of the safekeeping of property has now been increased.

Smart operators in certain subdivision of the republic Ministry of Local Industry's "Karabakh" and "Gyandzha" associations lived free and easy until the intervention of people's control inspectors. Availing themselves of the lack of supervision of the safekeeping of socialist property, they "economized" to their advantage on raw material, concealing surpluses, and in fact appropriated a considerable proportion of the manufactured product.

No such instance connected with the acquisition of unearned income, the letters of many comrades say, should go unpunished. For this reason, it is necessary to organize matters such that bribe-takers, embezzelers, kickback recipients and other devotees of easy gain at the expense of society be sourrounded by general derision and know that punishment is inevitable. The party committees, local organs of state power and trade union and Komsomol organizations are called on to head this decisive offensive and direct and coordinate the work.

The mailbag adduces many instances of certain unscrupulous people pilfering materials, manufacturing substandard products and concealing absenteeism with sick notes before everyone. They have different addresses, but the essence is the same: lax management and indifference create favorable conditions for embezzlers of state property. Speaking of the complex and multifaceted problem of unearned income, the people who write the letters emphasize that more often than not sources thereof are criminal. Primarily every conceivable kind of embezzlement--from a handful of plant nails or a bag of kolkhoz vegetables through many thousands of rubles-are taken from state enterprises and establishments. It is no secret that in certain outfits so-called petty larceny, extortion and entertainment are frequently considered run-of-the-mill occurrences. So called "light-fingered" workers also are held to be virtually a necessary evil in the opinion of certain managers. A reason for this disgraceful phenomenon is connivance and an easygoing attitude toward it. In combating the "light-fingered" people it is primarily up to the workforce, which must close off to them all outlets and pathways.

The money grubbing virus undermines not only the economy, it corrupts the human soul. And for this reason work on shaping in each Soviet individual high moral attributes, a respect for labor, honesty, reasonable requirements and an intolerance of the private-property mentality and money-grubbing and other antipodes of communist morals needs to be intensified in every possible way.

Wretches who steal public property, cheat and swindle live and work right alongeside us and shamelessly parade what they have come by dishonestly, many letters say. Honest people, for whom labor is the moral norm, do not intend putting up any longer in our society with those who are parasites on the humanism of the socialist system. Continuing this thought, G. Guliyeva, a housewife from Kirovabad, A Guliyev, a senior citizen from Neftechalinskiy Rayon, serviceman A. Berznev and many others report scandalous instances of violations and note that the struggle against persons flouting the law in their own selfish, egotistical interests is particularly effective when it is conducted in a united front by the law enforcement authorities, workforce and the public.

The still numerous instances of the use for purposes of gain of machinery and mechanisms, means of transport and living space belonging to the state and cases of the extortion of additional payment for services, defrauding of the citizens and protectionism at enterprises and in trading, consumer, municipal and medical service establishments give rise to the population's many justified complaints. Also disturbing is the fact that the aspiration to money-grubbing, hoarding and an irresponsible attitude toward life are not condemned in certain Soviet families.

Practical implementation of the important decisions adopted by the party and government aimed at combating unearned income needs to be conducted, as the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum emphasized, such as to ensure that, eradicating this phenomenon which is alien to socialism, they serve to improve the working people's living conditions. The right of decisive say in the work that has begun belongs to us all. The effectiveness of the barrier which the state is erecting before unearned income will depend on our scrupulousness and consistency.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Center for Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research requests that the communists and all working people of the republic join actively in collective discussion of the central problems connected with the organization and intensification of struggle against unearned income. The questions of the poll will permit a better knowledge of the working people's views and judgments concerning various aspects thereof. You may answer just some of what we believe are the most essential questions.

We also await proposals concerning how to organize better the work on fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree and what needs to be done to ensure the high efficiency of the struggle for an emphatic cleansing of our life of embezzlement, bribe-taking, profitering, abuse of office for mercenary ends and other ugly phenomena. Importance is attached to the ideas and proposals connected with an upgrading of the activity and increase in the interaction of the law enforcement authorities, workforce and social organizations. While striving for an improvement in Soviet social organizations. While striving for an improvement in Soviet society we must not in the least forget about the educational aspects of this multifaceted work. For this reason the center awaits opinions and suggestions concerning measures contributing to the molding in people of an active civic position, a solicitous attitude toward public property and irreconcilability toward parasitism and all mercenary crimes and aimed at a fundamental improvement in preventing them and accounts of the experience of work accumulated locally geared to a further strengthening of discipline and law and order and the creation in the workforce of an atmosphere of intolerance of all violations contributing to the enrichment of unscrupulous persons at the expense of society.

The answers to the questions of the poll and specific proposals, advice and desires will contribute to the further improvement of the activity of the party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, business and law enforcement authorities pertaining to an intensification of the struggle against unearned income.

Dear Reader!

The suggested poll enables you to express your opinion and judgment of the state of the struggle against unearned income in the republic and to propose the most effective ways and means, in your view, of solving this problem.

The poll is easy to fill out. Before answering a question, read it and all the suggested alternative answers through carefully. Then select one or several alternatives which most coincide with your opinion and circle the number of your answer.

If you do not agree with any of the suggested alternatives, write your answer in the space specially provided.

Surname, given name and return address are not compulsory.

Sending in the completed poll presents no difficulty either. Fold the poll along the creases so that the address of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Center for Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research is visible on the outside and drop it in a postbox. No stamp is needed.

We thank you in advance!

1. What Instances of the Acquisition of Unearned Income Have You Personally Encountered in the Past Year? (Please Answer Each Line)

For example, if you yourself in the past year once bought or were offered something at a black-market price, circle the figure 2 on line 3 — profiteering.

	Never	Once	Two-Three Times	Repeatedly
1. Embezzlement of socialist property	1	2	3	4
2. Receipt or offer of a bribe or mediation in bribe-taking	1	2	3	4
3. Profiteering	1	2	3	4
4. Expenditure waste and inflated reports	1	2	3	4
5. Abuse of office	1	2	3	4
6. Use of personal and official transport for mercenary ends	1	2	3	4
7. False weighting, false measuring, cheating customers and clients	1	2	3	4

	Never	Once	Two-Three Times	Repeatedly
8. Renting rooms, apartments, villas at inflated price	1	2	3	4
9. Illegal distribution and use of state organization materials for private housing construction	1	2	3	4
10 Appropriation of public funds	1	2	3	4
11. Poaching	1	2	3	4
12. Extortion of additional payment for various services	1	2	3	4
13. Brokerage transactions connected with accommodation	1	2	3	4
14. Buying and selling of agricultural products and products manufactured from them at an inflated price	1	2	3	4
15. Illegal employment in home handicrafts and other private-labor activity	1	2	3	4
16. Illegal payment of bonuses and other compensation	1	2	3	4
17. Other (specify)	_____			

2. In What Spheres of Activity Do You Believe It Necessary To Intensify the Struggle Against Unearned Income Primarily? (Indicate No More Than Five)

Reminder: when answering this and other questions, circle the number of your preferred answer or write your answer in the space provideid.

1. Heavy industry
2. Light industry
3. Local industry
4. Agriculture
5. Trade
6. Public catering
7. Food industry
8. Transport
9. Construction
10. Utilities
11. Consumer service
12. Science

13. Culture and art
14. Law enforcement
15. Health care
16. Education
17. Physical culture and sports
18. Communications
19. Social security
20. Other (specify)

_____

_____

3. From Which Sources Do You Most Often Learn of Instances of the Acquisition of Unearned Income and the Struggle Against It?

1. Union newspapers
2. Republic newspapers
3. City (rayon) newspapers
4. Enterprise, establishment house organs
5. Journals
6. Union television
7. Union radio
8. Republic television
9. Republic radio
10. Local (oblast, city, rayon) television or radio
11. Conversation in the home, with relatives
12. Conversation with friends, work or classroom comrades
13. Talk on transport, rumors
14. Meetings (party, union, Komsomol)
15. Classes in the Marxist-Leninist education system
16. Agitator, political information worker talks
17. Public speeches by leaders of party, soviet and other authorities
18. Public lectures
19. Other (specify)

_____

_____

4. What Specific Measures of Pressure Do You Believe Are the Most Effective in Combating Unearned Income in Our Republic? (Indicate No More Than Five)

1. Increased supervision of the amount of labor and the amount of consumption
2. Creation of an atmosphere of inevitability and (sic) punishment for an offense
3. Notification of the public of detected instances of the acquisition of unearned income
4. Improvement of the work of the law enforcement authorities (prosecutor's office, police, court)
5. Improvement of the work of the financial authorities and departmental and auditing-inspection services
6. Improvement of the system of the selection and assignment of personnel
7. Improvement of current legislation pertaining to the struggle against unearned income
8. Increased efficacy of the press, television and radio
9. Enhanced role of the workforce and worker control
10. Intensified ideological-educational work

11. Increased responsibility of executives for the state of the fight against unearned income
12. Increased efficacy of the comrades' courts, volunteer public order squads, crime prevention councils and other public bodies
13. Improvement of the system of material incentive
14. Other (specify)

_____

_____

5. How Do You Rate the Struggle Against Unearned Income in Your City (Rayon) Over the Past 1-2 Years? (Intensified, Unchanged, Slackened) If You Believe There Have Been Positive Results, How Are These Manifested (Specify)

_____

_____

6. On Whose Actions Do You Believe Success in Combating Unearned Income Primarily Depends?

1. Law enforcement authorities (prosecutor's office, police, court)
2. Party, soviet, Komsomol, trade union authorities
3. Departmental auditing-inspection services, financial authorities
4. Press, television, radio
5. Workforce, worker control
6. Comrades' courts, volunteer public order squads, volunteer law and order preservation centers and other organizations
7. Other (specify)

_____

_____

7. You Have Probably Encounter Instances of or an Attempt to Derive Unearned Income Infringing on Your Personal Interests. Did You Take Any Action To Prevent This or Seek the Punishment of the Culprit?

1. Yes
2. No

_____

_____

8. If Yes, Give One-Two Examples of Your Fight Against Unearned Income

_____

_____

9. Were Your Efforts in Combating Unearned Income Successful?

1. Mainly
2. Sometimes yes, sometimes no
3. Mainly no
4. Cannot say with certainty

—

10. What Do You Believe Needs To Be Done To Stimulate the Struggle Against Unearned Income in Your City (Rayon). Please Indicate.

_____

_____

_____

In Conclusion We Request Certain Information About Yourself:

11. Sex

1. Male
2. Female

12. Age

1. Seventeen and under
2. 18-29
3. 30-39
4. 40-49
5. 50-59
6. 60 and above

13. Education

1. Elementary
2. Incomplete secondary
3. Secondary
4. Secondary specialized
5. Incomplete higher
6. Higher

14. Party Membership

1. Member of CPSU, candidate of CPSU
2. Member of Komsomol
3. Not party member

15. Nationality

(Indicate)

_____

_____

16. Social Position

1. Worker
2. White-collar worker
3. Engineering-technical person
4. Senior citizen
5. Housewife
6. Student

17. If You Work, Please Indicate for Whom

_____

_____

_____

_____

If Not, This and the Following Questions Do Not Apply to You

18. In What Sector of the Economy Do You Work?

1. Industry
2. Construction
3. Transport and communications
4. Agriculture or forestry
5. Trade, public catering
6. Material-technical supply, procurement
7. Housing-municipal service
8. Consumer service
9. Health care, physical culture and social security
10. Education, science, culture and art
11. Local government, cooperative and social organizations
12. Elsewhere

A reminder That Sending In the Completed Poll Is Easy. Fold the Poll Along the Creases So That the Address of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Center for Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research Is on the Outside and Drop it in a Postbox. No Stamp Is Necessary.

Thank You for Your Cooperation!

To: 300001, Baku
Ul. Kommunisticheskaya, 27

Azerbaijan CP Central Committee

Center for Study of Public Opinion

and Sociological Research.

ZAYKOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

LD202239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today, a conference of leaders and secretaries of party committees, of a number of industrial and construction ministries and central departments was held at the party Central Committee. It discussed tasks in the further improvement of the economic mechanism in capital construction, measures to ensure fulfillment of plans for the current year and the shaping of the construction program for 1987.

A report was delivered by Comrade Batalin, Deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosstroy. It was stressed at the conference that the whole process of restructuring in capital construction must be completed in the shortest possible time, while nevertheless ensuring that the plan quotas for the current year are fulfilled without fail, and that the necessary surplus is in hand for stable operations in the next period of the 5-year plan. Party committees were recommended to undertake direct monitoring of the work being done in the ministries and departments.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Zaykov. Taking part in it were Comrade Razumovskiy, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers.

SUCCESSES OF MINING COLLECTIVES REPORTED

LD231718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the issue of the great labor successes and the lofty socialist pledges aimed at marking in a fitting manner the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which have been made by the collectives of the team of miners from Gvozdev's coalface at the Raspadskaya mine of the Yuzhkuzbassugol Association; of the No 7 section, headed by Potapov, at the Vorgashorskaya mine of the Vorkutaugol Association; and of the drilling team of foreman Sidoreyko from the Surgut No 2 Drilling Works Directorate of the Surgutneftegaz Association.

The decision adopted on this issue notes with satisfaction that the collectives headed by Gvozdev, Potapov and Sidoreyko have achieved outstanding labor successes, responding with practical deeds to the CPSU Central Committee's appeal to the working people of the Soviet Union: Inspired creative labor by the Soviet people in the 12th 5-Year Plan period. In less than 8 months the miners' collectives extracted 1 million metric tons of coal and each raised labor productivity by almost one and a half times, by comparison with the corresponding period last year. On 28 July the annual plan was fulfilled by the drilling team and more than 78,000 meters of oil wells were sunk.

It is very valuable that these front-rank labor collectives did not stop at what had been achieved, but adopted new lofty socialist pledges, the decision says. The CPSU Central Committee approved the initiative of the labor collectives, headed by Gvozdev, Potapov and Sidoreyko, for fulfilling ahead of schedule the plan for 2 years of the 5-year plan period and for the significant rise in labor productivity; and committed heads of ministries and departments and the central committees of industrial trade unions to organize in labor collectives wide-scale discussion and support of this initiative and the elaboration and adoption of increased pledges in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION TASKS, PROGRAM EXAMINED

PM230955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: 'Conference at the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] A conference of leaders and party committee secretaries of a number of industrial and construction ministries and central departments was held at the party Central Committee 20 September. Tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on the further improvement of the economic machinery in capital construction and measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for the current year and the formulation of the 1987 construction program were examined at the conference in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Yu. P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, delivered a report.

In the course of a discussion of practical questions pertaining to the restructuring which is under way in the construction industry, M.S. Zotov, chairman of the Board of the USSR Stroybank [Bank for Financing Capital Investments], V.M. Serov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Yu. P. Boyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab, reported on the measures being taken to ensure the transition to the new conditions of financing and to improve the system of material and technical supply and provision of construction sites with equipment, and described progress in drafting the 1987 capital construction plan.

A.A. Yezhevskiy, USSR minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, and E.K. Pervyshin, USSR minister of the communications equipment industry, reported to the conference on the work under way in their respective sectors in implementing the new investment policy, enhancing the role and responsibility of the client for the technical standard of the production capacities to be built, ensuring a comprehensive approach to construction work, accelerating the development of the social sphere, and ensuring that the normative limits set for the construction capacities and installations are observed.

The conference emphasized that the client-ministries, together with contractor-organizations, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms will have to do a great deal of work to ensure the accelerated transition to the new management principles in the construction industry and the introduction in this sphere of stable contract prices, effective financial and credit levers, and relations of genuine financial autonomy based on mutual material liability.

The entire restructuring process in capital construction must be completed within extremely tight time limits, virtually without halting production, and ensuring that the plan targets for the current year are fulfilled without fail and that the necessary groundwork is laid for steady progress in the latter part of the 5-year plan.

The central planning, supply, and finance organs and client-ministries have been instructed to complete the review of outdated plans for installations to be built, to draw up a list of projects to be temporarily mothballed, to drastically increase the volume of work in the reconstruction of existing production capacities including work carried out on the basis of financial autonomy, to bring the time needed to commission capacities in line with the normative time limits set for their construction, to actively switch to providing construction sites with complete sets of technological and engineering equipment, and to accelerate the establishment of design-and-construction organizations.

Party committees have been instructed to take under their direct control the work carried out at ministries and departments to introduce the new economic machinery in the construction industry, to closely tie up all organizational, political, and educational work with the solution of specific tasks, to persistently enhance the personal responsibility of the management apparatus workers for the results of the present restructuring, and to enhance exactingness toward cadres dealing with capital construction questions.

The conference was addressed by L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference was attended by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Yu. D. Maslyukov and I.S. Silayev, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections O.S. Belyakov, V.A. Karlov, and A.G. Melnikov, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

SEA CANAL RECONSTRUCTION -- Reconstruction has been completed of the sea canal from Kaliningrad to Baltiysk. The fairway has been deepened so that it can accommodate heavy-load vessels. The dry cargo carrier Kapitan Khromtsov, with 10,000 metric tons of metal on board, is the first ship to have travelled the route. The expenditure on reconstruction is to be redeemed during this 5-year plan. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 20 Sep 86 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23 SEP REPORTED

LD240250 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 23 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Grain harvesting has been completed in the Khakass Autonomous Oblast on more than 340,000 hectares 2 weeks earlier than last year. The oblast has overstripped the target for the sales of grain crops to the state by 50 percent. (0004)

The farms of Tuva have coped with the annual plan for sales of grain crops to the state ahead of the schedule. All grain crops are generally of a better quality than last year. (0400)

Farms of Ryazan have dispatched 75,000 metric tons of potatoes -- 5,000 of them in excess of the plan -- to Moscow by today. Altogether, Ryazan farmers have sent over 100,000 metric tons of potatoes to industrial centers and resorts throughout the country. (0400)

Grain has been harvested on 100 percent and threshed on almost 99 percent of sown areas in the Altay. Elevators have have received over 2.5 million metric tons of grain to date; almost two-year-plans for strong wheat have been fulfilled. (0800)

Kazakhstan: Approximately 2 million metric tons of grain crops have been delivered to elevators of Tselinograd Oblast. Kustanay Oblast has started delivering grain crops for its 3d millionth metric ton. (Moscow Television Service in Russian "Vremya" newscast 1430).

Orel Oblast: Ploughing has now been carried out on 650,000 hectares, which is over half of the area designated for autumn ploughing. (1440)

The area along the Kama River has fulfilled its plan for milk sales to the state a week ahead of schedule. The quantity has grown by 50,000 metric tons in comparison with last year. (1904)

The Sovkhozes and Kolkhozes of Tambov Oblast have delivered 0.5 million metric tons of sugar beet to the processing enterprises. (2230)

A new way of growing agricultural crops in soilless media has been developed in Armenia. Scientists of the Yerevan Institute of Agricultural Chemistry and Hydroponics attached to the Republic's Academy of Sciences have suggested that a polimer film can replace the high-cost hydroponic plantations. Thus hundreds times less water is used on each hectare. (2304)